The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2556. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE VIRGINIA PANIC.

Rumors of an Extended Plan of Rescue.

Extensive Preparations for Defence.

THE APPROACHING EXECUTIONS.

CHARLESTOWN, Monday, Nov. 28.

On Saturday and Sunday the town was guarded with strangers and soldiers.

Extensive preparations are making for the reception of additional military forces, which are hourly expected.

The churches have all been taken possession of for barracks.

Sentinels nightly fire at imaginary foes, and a number of citizens have narrowly escaped their bullets.

On Sunday night the military confidently expected an attack, and the sentries were doubled. No disturbers appeared, however.

It is stated, on good authority, that Gov. WISE has sent spies into Ohio and Pennsylvania, and it is from their reports that large bodies of men are arming and moving towards Virginia, that the military forces are being so largely augmented.

About 700 additional troops have arrived here since Saturday—including two Companies from Wheeling—so that we now have about 1,500 soldiers under arms.

A letter from Huntingdon County, Pa., states that large bodies of armed men are moving towards Virginia, across the North Mountain, supposed to be on their way to Charlestown. These reports cause constant excitement among the people.

Arrangements are making for erecting the gallows.

FEDERAL AMMUNITION WANTED.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 28.

It is said that the War Department was to-day called on for ammunition, with reference to Charlestown affairs.

THE PROGRAMME OF BROWN'S EXECUTION.

CHARLESTOWN, Saturday Night, Nov. 26, 1859.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

As the day of BROWN's execution approaches, the excitement intensifies. Richmond is contributing all her forces to defend the Commonwealth against lawless invasion. Charlestown is under martial law; a picket of soldiers extends from here to Harper's Ferry. So extreme is the alarm that the entire population pass days of terror and sleepless nights.

The programme for the execution, as arranged by Gov. WISE, is substantially as follows: All good citizens will be requested to absent themselves from the scene and about the scaffold; the troops, two thousand strong, will form an immense square, with the object of keeping the people beyond the reach of BROWN's voice, should he desire to deliver an incendiary speech. If BROWN desires to address the public, he must do so in writing. The soldiers are having a jolly time, at the expense of Virginia. It will cost the Treasury a quarter of a million at least. The men all draw rations and conform otherwise to regular military discipline. Among sensible men no rescue is feared, or regarded as probable or practicable. But the masses, as you have seen, are frightened even by a cow.

There was a fresh sensation to-day. Dr. RAWLINS, special correspondent, and Mr. BURGHAMS, artist of FRANK LESLIE's *Newspaper*, having again returned, they were taken before the Commander and examined, but their documents saved them from trouble.

I called on BROWN this morning. He is cheerful as possible, and answers freely. He speaks of the interview with Gov. WISE, and says their conversation was misrepresented; and he is now engaged in writing the corrections to reports to which Gov. WISE gave currency. No one would suppose he was under sentence of death. Rest assured he will die game. BARNUM has an agent here, and has offered BROWN $100 for his clothes and pike, and his certificate of their genuineness.

People have found out the dodge of the *Tribune* writing letters here and directing them to a Southern point, to be redirected to the *Tribune* office. We Richmond boys are having a jolly time, and if the Abolitionists will come here, we shall be glad to give them a reception. The watch is so strict that every stranger is obliged to report himself with credentials or leave. Public security is supposed to demand this. Reflecting men believe our delay is capital to the Republicans. To have prevented this, they think we should have killed the insurgents at once.

A VIRGINIAN.

VISITORS TO THE EXECUTION.

A second letter received at Baltimore, from Mr. PERHAM, announces that he has made arrangements to take 2,000 visitors as far as Baltimore, on their way to see the execution.

VISIT TO BROWN BY AN OLD NEIGHBOR.

The Erie (Penn.) *True American* publishes a long narrative of the visit of Mr. M. B. LOWRY, of that place, to JOHN BROWN. Mr. LOWRY says:

I felt that it was due to the old man, and to my old friendship for him, to visit him in his prison, and bear to him the salutations of his old neighbors in Northwestern Pennsylvania. I have just returned—having seen the misguided but honest old man, and brought a message from him. It is this—given to me as the door was closing between us: "*Say to those without, I am cheerful.*"

I obtained, before leaving, a letter from the Adjutant-General of our State, and was well armed, in addition, with letters to Gov. WISE, Senator MASON, ANDREW HUNTER, Col. WASHINGTON and others, from friends in Philadelphia and Baltimore. I was informed for the first time when I reached Philadelphia that all Northerners who had been identified as friends of BROWN had been warned from the State, and that the country about Charlestown was under martial law, and I was strongly warned not to venture any further on my journey.

Mr. BROWN did not, at first, recognize me, but on my giving my name, greeted me cordially and gratefully. He said there were many whom he had hoped to see, whom he had not seen, but he had not expected to see any of his old Crawford County friends. He alluded to Crawford as being very dear to him, as its soil was hallowed as the resting-place of his former wife and two beloved children, and the sight of any one from that region was most cheering. I cannot pretend to give his language—it was the natural expression of a deep and impassioned nature, and as eloquent as words could be uttered.

I remarked to Mr. BROWN that there had been a different version given to his Kansas exploits by the *Herald of Freedom* from that which his friends gave, and ventured the opinion that his reputation demanded an explanation. He replied that he understood my allusion, but that I was mistaken in supposing that it needed any refutation from him. "Time and the honest verdict of posterity," said he, "will approve of every act of mine to prevent Slavery from being established in Kansas. *I never shed the blood of a fellow-man except in self-defence or in promotion of a righteous cause.*" He spoke in indignant terms of the editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, characterizing him as "selfish, unjust, revengeful, mercenary, untruthful and corrupt." I remarked that I regretted to hear him speak of G. W. BROWN in such terms, as he was an old acquaintance of mine, and had been trusted and respected. His answer was—"Mr. LOWRY, you are mistaken if you suppose that anything that *George Washington* BROWN could say can tarnish the character of JOHN BROWN." During our conversation, the martial music (where Gov. WISE was reviewing his army near the prison,) made a great noise, and thinking it must annoy him I asked him if it did not? "No," said the man, "it is inspiring."

And here, as I parted with him, telling him I would see him again, if possible, he repeated to me—"Tell those without that I am cheerful." My time was up and I was invited to leave.

INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR WISE.

I wished much to see BROWN again, and expressed a wish to stay in his cell all night, but they assured me that if my wish even was known, I might not be safe—and in accordance with the advice of these friends, I left in the morning train for Harper's Ferry. On the train I met Gov. WISE. In a previous conversation with me the evening before, he had asked me whether JOHN BROWN was considered an insane man when he resided in Pennsylvania. I said that he was thought to be sane and honest. In the cars I asked the Governor if he would commute the sentence of Mr. BROWN. He said: "*I dare commute the sentence of Brown—and the citizens of Virginia would acquiesce, but I will not do it.*" "Why," said he, "JOHN BROWN never asked to be pardoned. *And I doubt whether he would ask it, if he knew the asking would obtain it.*" He said that he would rather pardon BROWN than COOK, and he would pardon neither. I asked the Governor if BROWN's friends could have his body after his death. He answered, "The Surgeons will claim his body." I said to the Governor, that in my opinion BROWN was a monomaniac, and as crazy on the subject of Slavery as GERRIT SMITH. He said "men of that kind of insanity ought to be hanged."

DISPOSITION OF BROWN'S BODY—A JOSEPH OF ARIMATHEA.

A very intelligent Virginia gentlemen, a Mr. BROWN, asked me "what I wished to do with BROWN's body?" I told him it would belong to his wife; *but, if his friends would not claim it, I would, if they gave it to me, and bury it in my own burying ground.* He remarked that it would be used for a different purpose if the North should get it; *that Massachusetts would take the head, and other Northern States other parts of the body, and each would erect over its portion a monument higher than Bunker Hill.*

Mr. BROWN is a member of the Old-School Presbyterian Church and a decidedly religious man, though he strictly and sternly refuses to be aided in his prayers by the Pro-Slavery divines of Virginia. One of these gentlemen, in conversation with me, said that he had called on BROWN to pray with him. He said BROWN asked if he was ready to fight if necessity required it, for the freedom of the slave. On his answering in the negative, BROWN said that he would thank him to retire from his cell, that his prayers would be an abomination to his God. To another clergyman he said that he would not insult his God by bowing down with any one who had the blood of the slave upon his skirts.

I omitted above to say that Gov. WISE told me there was one condition on which he would surrender Gen. BROWN—which was that I should deliver up to him General Sympathy for execution in his stead. The Governor and the citizens are evidently more afraid of the latter than of the former.

* * * The present panic among these brave Virginians demonstrates the correctness of BROWN's estimate of them when he thought that a small body of slaves with those unearthly weapons in their hands, could rush down from the mountains, victors over a panic-stricken Commonwealth. M. B. LOWRY.

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 25, 1859.

AID FOR BROWN'S FAMILY.

The Philadelphia *North American* of yesterday says:

"Rev. Dr. FURNESS yesterday morning announced to his congregation, in the Unitarian church, at the corner of Tenth and Locust streets, that he would receive contributions in aid of the family of JOHN BROWN, the leader of the Harper's Ferry raid. A long and very earnest sermon was preached in that church yesterday morning, by Rev. JOHN G. FEE, the celebrated Kentucky Anti-Slavery minister, whose sufferings in Kentucky are so well known."

CANADIAN SYMPATHY WITH JOHN BROWN.

From the Montreal Herald, Nov. 20.

A meeting of the colored inhabitants of this city was held on the evening of the 24th inst., for the purpose of considering the propriety of setting apart the 2d day of December (the day fixed for the execution of JOHN BROWN) for fasting and prayer to Almighty God in his behalf, and in demonstration of their deep sympathy with and for that suffering hero of the oppressed man's cause. The following resolution was adopted as expressive of the sentiment of the meeting:

Resolved, That the 2d day of December be observed by the friends of the slave in this city in an appropriate manner; that, at 9 o'clock, a public Prayer Meeting be held in Bonaventure Hall, for the purpose of supplicating Almighty God that He will impart unto JOHN BROWN His sustaining grace, and the comfort of His gracious spirit, during the fearful trial which awaits him in meeting the extreme penalty of the law, in consequence of his attempt to release our brethren in bonds; that, at 10½ o'clock A. M., Rev. A. T. WOOD be invited to deliver an appropriate discourse; that, in the evening at 7 o'clock, a public meeting be held for the purpose of giving expression to our sentiments in relation to Slavery, in which Dr. HOWE, Mr. STEARN, and other distinguished speakers of Boston, will address the meeting; that at these meetings a collection will be taken up for the purpose of aiding the funds for the support of JOHN BROWN's family; and that the following Committee be appointed to carry out these resolutions: Messrs. THOMAS COOK, C. F. SELDON, MATHEW BELL.

HARPER'S FERRY AND ITS LESSONS.

Rev. EDWIN M. WHEELOCK, of Dover, N. H., delivered a discourse on Harper's Ferry, and its lessons in the Music Hall, at Boston, on Sunday morning. The *Courier* gives the following sketch:

"Mr. WHEELOCK took the view that the insurrection in Virginia was necessary, seasonable and right. He did not consider it a failure nor a mistake. It was not, as some say, a beginning of civil war, but, rather a continuance of it in a new phase. In taking up arms, JOHN BROWN had only done aggressively what the North would have been compelled to do in a few years in self-defence. And now that the example had been given, there would not be wanting brave men to follow it, and to succeed in doing all that BROWN intended. His aim was, the preacher said, to put servile insurrection on as enduring a basis as the underground railroad has. This he might easily have done, had he avoided the Federal arm. What the three hundred or so Indians and fugitive slaves in Florida cost the Government to subdue them, might be regarded as the prefiguring of what a determined man, raising the standard of revolt in the mountains of Virginia, or in the Great Dismal Swamp, only tracked by the feet of the flying fugitive, might easily accomplish. JOHN BROWN had but little faith in parties. He saw that the Republicans would do nothing for the next year but try to find the most harmless man for a Presidential candidate, and so he made a bold push for liberty, on his own account. *But he was defeated.* Yes; and all first-class victories, from that of Calvary, downward, are defeats. But it is said that he is a fanatic and a madman. Yes, but the fanatics of this age will be the crowned leaders of the next, and the madmen of to-day are the heroes of to-morrow. One such man, says the preacher, makes total depravity impossible, and proves that American greatness died not with WASHINGTON. *The gallows from which John Brown ascends into Heaven, will be, in our politics, what the cross is in our religion.* It is fitting that he should die. He has done enough and borne enough for the world's freedom. On the 2d day of December he is to be strangled in a Southern prison for obeying the Sermon on the Mount. *To be hanged in Virginia is like being crucified at Jerusalem; it is the last tribute which sin pays to virtue.* JOHN BROWN, in dying, leaves to us two legacies—one his unfinished work, and the other, the families whose husbands and fathers and brothers fell in defending the cause of the oppressed. May God help us to be faithful to these trusts.

DR. LEONARD BACON FOR THE LOWER LAW.

Rev. Dr. BACON, of Hartford, in his discourse to his people on Thanksgiving Day, took the opportunity sharply to rebuke what he denominated an unmanly, unpatriotic, unchristian spirit, manifested at the North in regard to the tragical affair at Harper's Ferry. He specified three particulars in which we were in the wrong. First, in deriding the fear occasioned by the invasion; second, in blaming Virginia for maintaining her laws; third, in sympathizing with the insurgents in their unlawful act. On each of these points the Doctor spoke with great plainness and solemnity.

THE PANIC IN KENTUCKY.

Mr. ABNER WILLIAMS, for twenty years past a resident of Covington, Ky., and a worthy and respectable citizen, received, Nov. 25, an anonymous letter through the Post-office, of which the following is a copy:

COVINGTON, Nov. 23.

MR. WILLIAMS: At a private meeting held recently by the citizens of Covington, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to inform you by letter that the principles you entertain upon the subject of Slavery is in direct opposition to the interests of the slaveholding citizens of this State; and it was further resolved that you be requested to move to the other side of the river, within two weeks from the above date. If you do not obey this warning, you and your confederates must suffer the consequences.

COMMITTEE.

ARREST OF SUSPECTED EMISSARIES.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from Rockville, Md., under date of Nov. 25, says:

"We have one of BROWN's sympathizers with us, a man calling himself WM. MCDOUGAL or DOUGAL. He was committed to our jail on the 23d inst., and had a second hearing on the 24th, before Squire BRADDOCK, of our town, after which he was recommitted, for uttering sympathizing sentiments for 'Old BROWN.' The language used was that he thought BROWN was doing right, and that he ought to free every negro in the South. He says he was born in Franklin county, Pa., but for the last twelve or fifteen years has been working in Maryland and Virginia. His wife and child are in Cumberland, Md., and his brothers and sisters live in Monroe county, Ohio. He says he had no idea of doing any harm in saying what he did. He was arrested on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, near Seneca. I suppose he is about 30 or 35 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and not very stoutly made. B."

JOHN FLETCHER, formerly of Washington City, (D. C.,) lately gave vent to seditious language in presence of several persons, at Norfolk, Va. Information was lodged against him with the authorities, and a constable dispatched to arrest the offender. The officer went to his house and attempted to seize the accused, when he resisted, drew a knife, and swore that he would kill the constable if he tried to take him. The constable finally gathered a posse of citizens and threatened to enter the dwelling and take him. FLETCHER thought it best to surrender, and was carried off to the lock-up.

We have heard, says the Eutaw (Ala.) *Whig*, in the last few days, that among the effects of BERTRAM ROUND, who was generally known in this and Sumter Counties, and who died a few weeks ago in Marengo County, were found three letters from OSSAWATOMIE BROWN, marked "answered." This ROUND was a peregrinating singing master from abolitiondom, and from appearances was an active agent or emissary of the men who were at the bottom of the Harper's Ferry plot.

SLANDER SUIT IN ILLINOIS.—Mr. VANWINKLE of Cambridge, Illinois, was recently prosecuted for slander which his wife had uttered against some of her neighbors. The damages were laid at $5,000; but the Jury looking at the matter disinterestedly, awarded a verdict for $3,000. "Tea-fights" must be at a discount in that part of the State.

CITY POLITICS.

Ratification Meeting of the Wood Party.

Terrific Demonstration at the Cooper Institute.

Speeches of Mr. Wood, Mr. Chatfield, Mr Conrad Swackhamer and Others.

Mr. WOOD's adherents, present and prospective, met last night in tremendous force at the Cooper Institute, to speak, shout, cheer, and, in various other ways, express their determination to vote for him for Mayor, and nobody else, and elect him if they can.

There were little short of twenty thousand people present, inside and out; and both inside and out there was illimitable enthusiasm, numberless banners and transparencies, borne by "Ward Committees," and any quantity of small boys. Within the hall, which was packed, both in seats, aisles, and lobbies, an organization was effected by the election of the following officers:

PRESIDENT:

Judge AMBROSE L. PINNEY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

W. E. Wilmerding, Reuben Withers, Gideon J. Tucker,
James S. Libby, John B. Borst, Andrew L. Ireland,
John S. Betts, Andrew L. Byrne, Bradish Johnson,
Abraham Kastor, Thos. E. Davis, Stephen Lynch,
Theodore Martine, Felix Duffy, Runyon W. Martin,
William P. Lee, Thomas Small, Wm. H. Hayes,
Francis J. Hawkes, Henry Hughes, Charles Francis,
Wm. H. Wise, Isaac Rosenbourg, Thad'us B. Glover,
David E. Wheeler, Jas. C. Burnham, M. M. Caleb.

SECRETARIES:

Isaac Dyckman, Dr. Charles Nanz, Robt. M. Patrick,
Michael Mahoney, George Rice, De Witt C. Peters,
Sylvester E. Nolan, Henry Schnorr, Valentine Lutz,
William Gage, Dr. Francis Fleet, Oliver Wardell,
N. Hill Fowler, David Murray, M. Dudley Bean,
Jos. G. Browning, Thomas Cassin, Charles Neary,
James B. Bensel, Philip Haas.

The Chairman acknowledged the honor of his election to a position so dignified and so flattering, declared his entire confidence in Mr. WOOD's fitness for the office to which he had been nominated, and expressed his entire certainty of his election.

When the preliminary proceedings were terminated, the following letter was read, amid the confusion produced by the efforts of several hundred enthusiastic individuals to restore order:

LETTER FROM HON. GREENE C. BRONSON.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 28, 1859.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your note of invitation to the ratification meeting to be held this evening, I have to say that I have not sufficiently recovered from recent illness to make it prudent to be out at night; and have only time for a few words on the present aspect of public affairs. In Municipal elections, when no great principle is at stake, it should be a leading object to secure good Government to the City, even at the expense of political preferences. Whether such a principle is involved in the pending contest, every one will judge for himself. It cannot, however, be concealed that we have fallen upon times pregnant with the gravest interest. The spirit of discord and disunion which has for several years past been cultivated by the Abolitionists of the North, has lately broken out into acts of open violence and the shedding of blood. The right reserved to each State of regulating its internal affairs in its own way has been invaded, and our brethren of the South are not only compelled to sleep upon their arms, but are stigmatized as cowards for taking the necessary precaution to guard against further aggression. If such things are not denounced by all honest and right-minded men, it needs no prophet to foretell that the days of the Republic are numbered. As I understand the views of the Democracy of Mozart Hall, they occupy no equivocal position, but are firmly resolved to stand by the Constitution and the Union, as they came to us from the hands of our fathers. There is no "higher law" for the government of our political action, and if there must be a "conflict" among brethren, I trust the people of this City will march under the stars and stripes of our national banner.

Very respectfully, yours,

GREENE C. BRONSON.

S. P. RUSSEL, Esq., Chairman, &c.

As soon as the reading of the letter which, owing to the noise, was but imperfectly heard, had been concluded, the author received three rousing cheers and then Mr. HUNT made an effort to read the following:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the City of New-York, in mass meeting assembled, recognizing but one true Democratic candidate for the Chief Magistracy, hail in the Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, a candidate and champion of no clique, cabal, or faction, but an able and distinguished representative of the entire Democracy, Federal and State, no less than municipal, and a man whose candidacy at this general and local crisis in political affairs has been impelled by the call of the people, and whose ratification that same omnipotent voice has already responded to in tones of unmistakable decision.

Resolved, That in him we witness the refreshing spectacle of a candidate whose strength and reputation depends upon no present comment or eulogy, but rests on the solid fabric of a long and irreproachably consistent public career, the same in Federal and State as in local and municipal politics, upon an unwavering fidelity and adherence to the great national names and measures of the Democratic Party, in times of darkness and of peril when weaker men, who are yet remembered well, though only as traitors, ignobly denied and deserted both; and finally upon his recorded acts while Chief Magistrate of this great City, in hostility to all party aggression, in resistance to the oppressive measures of Republican legislation, in defence of the inherent and inalienable franchises of the City, when encompassed by that compact and consolidated party despotism entrenched at Albany, and in the indomitable energy and firmness of purpose ever displayed in support of the dignity, interests and rights of the Municipality of New-York.

Resolved, That in the promulgation of principles as embodied in FERNANDO WOOD's letter of acceptance, reiterated and reaffirmed in all his public addresses, we have a platform nobly characteristic of the man—one embracing all the pregnant issues of this contest, and such as ought to command the suffrage of every citizen interested in reforming the present excessive and imbecile City Administration—rebuking the infamous political treachery of Tammany Hall for imposing upon the loyal Democracy of New-York notorious apostates and enemies of our past and present policy, or concerned in the welfare and preëminence of this, the greatest metropolis in America, and the third city of the world.

Resolved, That we present also with feelings of the greatest admiration for the high office of Counsel to the Corporation, a man well known to the Democracy of the whole Union as distinguished in the service of the party, and having been already crowned with the highest political and judicial honors, Hon. GREENE C. BRONSON. In respect to this eminent man, upon whom the State of New-York has bestowed the most signal honors nothing more need be said than that he has occupied successively the offices of Attorney-General, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, and Judge of the Court of Appeals, and that he has retired from all these responsible stations with a character, the lustre of which is untarnished by a solitary stain, and with a personal and political reputation which stands first in the order of consistency, purity and greatness. The candidacy of this able advocate, preëminent jurist and irreproachable man, imposes an obligation upon the Democracy and citizens of New-York, to which they will surely give a fitting response in December next. Let those who have been dissatisfied with the nomination of irresponsible and incompetent men for important positions by which the interests of the City have been placed in jeopardy, now demonstrate the integrity of their professions, for the bar of the whole State, including the bench, can produce no greater or better man than GREENE C. BRONSON.

Resolved, That in JAMES LYNCH, our nominee for Governor of the Almshouse, we see every requisite of a true man and a successful candidate with the Democracy. None are or could be named or better qualified to discharge the charitable and humane duties of that institution, standing, as it does, one of the greatest monuments of our Municipal consideration and charity.

Resolved, That we can see no excuse even in the formidable ability and popular strength of our candidates, acknowledged so universally by the Press and public, both at home and abroad, for the wholesale contempt and abjuration by the managers in Tammany Hall of the principles, integrity and honor of the Democratic Party, exhibited in the nominations of HAVEMEYER and TILDEN, to which the Democracy of New-York are insultingly invited to respond on party and political grounds; and that we only behold in this action the rancor and depravity of private malice, or the criminal blindness and desperation of insatiable or disappointed ambition, which, in its fell pursuit of satisfaction or revenge, would take up any instruments, prostitute any principle, and sacrifice any cause, however dear to the people or important to their political well-being.

Resolved, That the Democracy of New-York are, therefore, fully absolved by this last and most fatal act in the political drama of that formerly honorable but now debased and degenerate institution (Tammany Hall) from all obligations to stand by its nominees or accept its present apostate standard-bearers as champions of the Democratic Party.

So great was the confusion while the attempt to read the resolutions was made, that not a word could be heard, and so, after about one-half had been heard, an excited individual on the stage roared out—"I second the motion." The reading ceased, and the whole series was considered adopted. But still Mr. WOOD did not appear, and when the reader of the resolutions had retired, the cries for Mr. WOOD and for order grew louder, longer and more numerous than before. It was during this uproar that the Chairman endeavored to introduce to the audience

HON. LEVI S. CHATFIELD.

On Mr. CHATFIELD's coming forward, the Chairman made another appeal to the audience to come to order—promising them Mr. WOOD in a very minutes. But the confusion continued, and Mr. CHATFIELD, after waiting until he was tired, said:

Mr. Chairman, you have much more eloquent [whistling by the audience on the right] speakers than I am, who are determined to [shout on the left] keep the floor, and [put him out, through the centre] perhaps I had better [knock his hat over his eyes] retire. It is a long time since I had the pleasure of addressing a [bung his snout] Democratic audience. It is more than ten years since. In fact, never in the City of New-York have I had such an opportunity as I now have to [punch that fellow's head with the slouch hat] address so large an audience. When I said I would [hit him again Bill] address you to-night, I did not expect to [shove him up Joe] find such [order, order] an uprising of the Democracy, with so enthusiastic a desire to [boot that fellow in front of the platform] sustain Democratic principles, as to be willing to remain in such a stifling atmosphere as this. I saw outside a vast concourse of Democrats before I came in, and I thought I saw a [high old boy] Tammany man, making his way through them, looking sick, and on his way for a doctor. I was asked by one of these Tammany men to [dry up in front] say whether I was going to [put out that fellow in the hairy coat] forsake Tammany after I had [put him out—will you] staid so long by her. Gentlemen: No man can stand here [sit down, will you, in front,] where I do, to-night, without he has lungs like a side of sole leather, to [kick that noisy cuss] speak so as to be heard effectively. [Great confusion.] I was saying, gentlemen, when I was interrupted by a [punch his head] noise, that I was asked to [take something, boys,] forsake Tammany. What I said in reply, was [well, let's liquor,] Tammany has [abandoned the Democratic party, and [touch him up behind] Tammany, I say, is not governed now as it used to be when [we are all right] better men had charge of it. Who now occupy Tammany Hall? [them noisy fellows there in their shirt-sleeves—put them out.] ISAAC V. FOWLER, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, WESTERVELT and others, who are a sort of double [punch his head] hypocrisy, going in and out of Tammany. When I see the true Democracy out of Tammany Hall I will remain [quiet there—will you?] outside; and when I see the true Democracy inside, I will [dry up there—will you?] go inside, and [put him out—will you?] There never had been a time when [whistling on the right] it was so important as now to [put him out] stand by Democratic principles [confusion.] But I see, gentlemen, that it is impossible for me to give [three cheers for FERNANDO WOOD] to be heard, and I will retire.

Mr. SWACKHAMER then came forward, amid indescribable confusion, and announced that Mr. WOOD would present himself within twenty minutes, being detained outside by an audience of twenty thousand men, whom he was then addressing.

Dr. CHADSEY approached and made a pantomimic display of the most extraordinary description, the crowd shouting and yelling meanwhile with the most unlimited disregard of all the proprieties.

Mr. WOOD at length appeared, and his presence was hailed with a tumult of applause, which only ended with the exhaustion of the physical powers of the audience.

Mr. WOOD was elevated on a table, from which, in the course of his remarks, he descended, and spoke from the platform. He said:

SPEECH OF MR. WOOD.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I regret that it is all but impossible for me to make myself heard in an assemblage so large, so compact, so enthusiastic as this. I will not attempt, my friends, to say to you how much I am overwhelmed by this undeserved demonstration of regard, confidence and esteem. [Vehement cries of "No, no."] I should be more or less than a man if I could be unconscious of the fact that this demonstration is owing rather to the principle I represent than to any merit of the individual who stands before you. [Loud cheers.]

And my friends, there are two ways in which to conduct a political campaign. The one to assail the personal character of an opposing candidate with falsehood and abuse, and to present issues of principles and to discuss questions of public interest. It has pleased my Tammany friends to resort to the former mode. At their meeting last Friday night, they developed the tactics upon which the campaign upon their side is to be conducted. They resort to personal misrepresentations and calumny of myself. I shall not follow the example. I shall neither imitate nor reply to the slang and billingsgate uttered by the speakers on that occasion. As vulnerable and as utterly indefensible as has been the personal and political career of the performers who acted their parts—no doubt for pay—upon the Tammany stage last Friday night, I shall not occupy your time or depreciate the character of the contest by attacking them in return.

We have a higher duty to perform, a nobler object to accomplish—a more elevated battle to fight. We stand upon principle! Our banner is unfurled for a cause—our armor has been put on, that wrong and oppression may be put down. We present and fight for great issues, pregnant with the most stupendous consequence to the welfare, good name, prosperity and happiness of the people of this glorious Commercial Emporium of the American Union.

My friends, this is a National City—National in the elements which compose its greatness and characteristics—National in its Commerce, in its wealth, position, reliance, commercial power and resources, as well as in its good name and political consistency. We do not belong to ourselves. The people who inhabit this little island are not alone the parties interested in New-York. The whole Union is a part of us. As we derive sustenance from the people of every State, so are we dependant upon them for a continuance of this support. There is not a district, hamlet nor workshop in the country not concerned in New-York. Every post road, canal, river and mail road bears to us trade and wealth and takes from us blessings and fortune to those of distant regions.

The influence of New-York is pervading. It not only reaches to the uttermost parts of the American Union, but is felt throughout the American Continent and is much examined and commented upon by the statesmen of Europe.

This nationality must be maintained, and to be maintained the voice of the people, as expressed through the ballot-box, must be national. It must respond to the principles of nationality, which cannot be done if we place in the office of Chief Magistrate any but a national man. If, at this crisis in the political affairs of our country, when one section of the Union feels itself deeply aggrieved by an illegal and unjust encroachment upon its constitutional and moral rights by another section, this City elects to the Mayoralty any man whose politics, name and opinions are sectional and not national, who can foretell the consequences? Therefore, my fellow citizens, look well to the antecedents of the candidates. Examine with care the political principles of the candidates, and those of you who are interested in—and who is not?—the continuance of friendly relations with, and the good opinion and confidence of, the South, guard well your conduct upon an election so pregnant with results.

But it is said that national politics have nothing to do with this election; that the only question is good municipal government; that no matter for a man's sentiments upon State or National issues, the only subject for deliberation is who will best administer the offices of the Corporation. I am ready to meet my antagonist upon this platform. Claiming, as I do, to be the only man presented for the office of Mayor whose political record is truly national, and against whose past political course not the slightest objection can be made by Democrats, I also claim that so far as I had the power the three years of my Mayoralty should be equally acceptable to men of all parties. If fairly examined without prejudice, it will bear the closest scrutiny, and compare with that of either of my predecessors.

Municipal Government is not a simple machine to be easily imagined. As applicable to this City it is a nice problem, this municipal mystery. Our City is a great empire—great in its extent; great in its population; great in its wealth; great in its commerce; great in its splendor; great in its pretensions to religious sanctity; great in the quantity of vice, destitution and wretchedness which pervades its streets, and great in the variety of its social classes and the national characteristics of the people of the world combined into one community, all living under the same laws and dependent upon the same system of government.

And the government which reaches and controls all this [is not insignificant. Municipal government is the only form of government which practically reaches the citizen. We do not feel the operation of the Federal power. We know nothing of the State Government as such, but that which concerns our health—our comforts—our taxation—our business prosperity—the education of our children—the safety of our firesides—the peace of our neighborhood—the protection of our property, and the comfort and convenience of our very domestic domicils, is indeed an operation which is not and cannot be indifferent to us—cannot be unseen or unfelt.

Municipal government, therefore, deals with us as individuals—personally; and if this fact is true in its general application, how essentially is it true of New-York. This City is indeed a province unlike any other in the world. We are not only a peculiar people in the aggregate, but we have very many distinct races and classes, each peculiar in itself. With nearly a million population of so-called New-Yorkers, yet we really have but few who may be properly called New-Yorkers. Of the old Dutch and English families very few remain; the immigration from the Eastern States alone would outnumber them; and the overwhelming influx of Europeans, of late years, while it has caused the unprecedented growth of the City, has helped still more to divide and subdivide the classes of inhabitants.

There are thousands of Frenchmen, Italians and Spaniards; there are hundreds of thousands of Irish and Germans; there are quarters of the City populated by eighteen or twenty thousand souls who speak no English—the Saxon, the Celt, Teuton and Gaul are heaped together in this mighty town. And all these have different ideas of government—of the meaning of the word "liberty"—have different rules of action—different manners of thinking—different habits of life. Some construe American Republicanism to mean the absence of government, whereas it is the strongest of all Governments. They have too often natural and national antipathies for each other; each race jealous of the advancement to power of the other; each believes the other ambitious of influence, and capable of abusing that influence to the detriment of all not of its own kind.

But there are other considerations as affecting other interests. There are other departments of government relating to the wants, necessities and well-being of many different and opposite classes to those to which I have referred. The rich are to be looked after as well as the poor—the good as well as the bad—the indolent as well as the industrious—the bigoted intolerant in religion as well as those who scorn and contemn the worship of Almighty God—the thousands of wayfaring strangers who, from curiosity, business, pleasure, plunder or good, happen among us; in short, an immense aggregate of antagonistic and opposing elements, composing a heterogeneous but yet compact social hive, in which all are mingled, but yet separated, as denizens of this little island.

Now, how to govern so huge, so densely packed a mass; how to unite, or at least keep harmonious so many, so powerfully discordant elements; how to reconcile their antipathies, subdue their jealousies; how to manage the newly landed hordes of poor; how to please all, or, at least, keep all quiet—these present a complicated problem, the solution of which requires a wise man. Where such a diversity of thought, language, rule of action, habit of judgment, predisposition and effect of education exist, there is no such thing as *one* public mind; where there is no *one*, a *single* public mind, it is almost impossible that the decrees or wishes of the Government can be generally understood or made acceptable. Therefore, in order well to rule such a City, the Government must have power commensurate with its necessities. If one State go wrong there are the other thirty to bring it back, because the nation has a common public mind. But there being no such thing in New-York, City government becomes more difficult and requires more precise, more unquestionable power.

Men in huge cities are careless about the ordinary events that occur daily in their midst; commercial New-York, so busy, so headlong, has no time to give to the study of its own individual peculiarities. Our citizens are satisfied with a general knowledge of what the *nation* is doing and wanting, without troubling their heads about what is going on next door, or at the end of the block, or in the quarter where they do not reside. If they happen to *see* a man knocked down and robbed they say: "Ah, what are our Governors about? There is a screw loose somewhere." They explain the matter philosophically to their wives, and at 12 M. next day they have forgotten it. And yet, as I before said, the practical operation of our local Government comes home to us all at some time or other—in some form or other.

Now, my friends, how best to govern all this? What is required? In my judgment, but two things—and these are a strong executive head, with nerve, integrity, will, courage and capacity, and an abundant authority of law, with wide-spread discretion in which to exercise it.

These are the only requisites. Your Chief Magistrate must have power commensurate with the necessity for its operation. He must be all powerful, so far as the interests of this great City are concerned. In his office must rest the remedy for public grievances—it must be the seat of government—the fountain of all municipal authority—the concentration of executive power. Shall I be told that an office thus omnipotent would be dangerous to the liberties of the people? and that it would be antagonistic to the theory of republicanism or democracy to place so much power in the hand of one man? The answer is simple. Where the people make the laws, the people's wishes are the better secured if the officers who are to execute them shall be clothed with ample authority for this purpose. A strong executive but the better carries out the design of the popular element in the formation of the law. If the people's representatives decree in the law that certain restrictions shall be placed upon certain evil tendencies or practices, the people's representatives should, at the same time, provide the means for a faithful and stringent enforcement of these restrictions.

It is not only necessary that laws should be passed, but the power should be placed somewhere to command obedience to them. Therefore the steady one-man power that I advocate is, after all, truly and thoroughly Democratic. It is simply an embodiment of the voice of the people speaking through their own selected agent. What is more Democratic than this?

But, my friends, even admitting that the sovereign power I require for your Chief Magistrate should be antagonistic to the generally received opinion of Republican rule, I think the condition of things here now and the portentous signs of the times would warrant it. If the demoralization and decentralization of the present municipal system is not enough to warrant a radical change, I am sure that the revolutionary and boisterous elements which exist would do so. Suppose the scenes so often enacted at Baltimore should be attempted in New-York, where is the power to put them down? Who in authority in New-York could, under existing laws, suppress a mob if numbering, as it easily could, an army of 20,000 or 30,000 desperate, abandoned men? Robbery and bloodshed would run rampant in our midst, and I am sure there is no officer with sufficient power to stop it. The military is a fearful source. In civil governments it should never be used as against the people. When the people rule, the military power has no legitimate sphere as a conservator of the peace. The civil arm should be sufficient, and always is sufficient if wielded by a man of will and personal courage, having sufficient authority of law, to be independent of the Tammany authority to back him. I am aware that a portion of the Press of New-York have teemed with abuse as to the way in which I discharged my duty as Mayor. I am aware that slander and calumny have connected my name with many of the errors of those connected with the public offices at that time; but I defy any man to present himself to discuss with me that administration, which I am willing to compare with any other within my day. [Loud cheers.] I am free to say I did not accomplish all I desired to; I am not prepared to say that I did not make mistakes. Surrounded by spies and traitors, and by all the corrupting influences and miasma enveloping the City Hall and the Park—subjected, as I was, to opposition indoors and opposition out, to scrutiny of the most contemptible character, and to the most unscrupulous attempts to mislead the public as to what I was doing—yet I say here, I am ready to submit to the severest scrutiny, the severest examination, and that I defy the finger of calumny. [Immense applause.] I have been charged in Tammany Hall with being an irregular candidate; but was it regular for the Tammany candidate to contribute to the election of FREMONT? and later, to support a Black Republican Senator? Rather than be one of these subtle, surreptitious, sly, sneaking traitors, I would vote for a Black Republican outright. I would rather yield my purse to a manly brigand or highwayman than to one of your stealthy assassins who, with a stilitto, stabs you in the back. [Loud cheers.]

But, again, the necessary authority is requisite in all the departments of municipal government. The expenditures are to be looked after. The hundreds of officials who aid in disbursing the public money, are now nearly responsible to no higher authority. There is no general supervising head responsible for the conduct of the subordinate executive, and who is clothed with the necessary control to exact accountability. Indeed, all the leading departments, comprehending taxation, expenditures, health, cleanliness, police, streets regulating and lighting, pauperage and public education, are under the direction of separate heads, who are absolutely independent of the Mayor and of each other. There is placed in the hands of no official a general supervision, much less control. This is what I call decentralization, a system destructive to the general weal, and productive of extravagance, profligacy and corruption.

To this cause may be traced the enormous load of taxation, now bearing down capital as well as labor. There is no accountability, and, when there is no accountability upon the part of the agent, can we expect a stern adherence to duty and economy?

Gentlemen, it is not for me to say how far this power can be safely committed to my hands. Men must judge of this for themselves, and vote accordingly. Nor is it for me to allude to many other topics connected with the way in which I was ejected from the Mayoralty in 1857. These and other kindred considerations could be more appropriately discussed by other speakers.

It is only for me to say that I am a candidate. A candidate standing upon a platform which has been announced under my own signature. I did not desire the office of Mayor for myself. So far as there is any honor to be derived from that position, I have had it all. I have had toil and tribulation in it. I have no recollection of any service of mine in that respect except with pain and regret. I have opposed all proscription. I made while in that position sacrifices so pecuniary and so personal, and sacrifices so immediately appertaining to my own health, that in now accepting the nomination which you have tendered me, I do so because that in doing so I simply vindicate a personal demand. The opposition to me is of a most formidable character. The General Government, the State Government and the City Government appear to have combined for my defeat. The Black Republican central power and the so-called Democratic Albany central power have coalesced against me. Without patronage and without official influence, my only reliance is upon the confidence and affections of the people. To them I look for vindication. If again returned to the Mayoralty, it can only be by the unbought suffrages of the freemen of New-York. And as they still stand by me, so will I never desert them. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. WOOD's speech was interrupted at times by cheers, at times by exclamations of individual approval, at times by "scenes" in which some offending interrupter was overwhelmed by boisterous demands of "Put him out."

After an address to the German element, Mr. GEO. DYER was called on for a song, the chorus of which ran thus:

"The people swear that FERNANDO WOOD
Is a statesman bold and good;
The people swear that their next Mayor
Will be FERNANDO WOOD."

After speeches by Dr. BRADFORD, Mr. HARRINGTON and Mr. HENNESSEY, (Mr. HENNESSEY having apparent control of the entire arrangements, and to the obvious satisfaction of all concerned,) the meeting adjourned with enthusiastic cheers for the Wood ticket.

It may be added that Judge WHITING, who was invited to be present, and to strengthen the hands of Mr. WOOD, curtly but courteously wrote to decline the opportunity.

AMERICAN MAYORALTY CONVENTION.

SERIOUS SPLIT IN THE RANKS.

An adjourned meeting of the American Mayoralty Convention was held last evening, at the Westchester House. WM. T. PINCKNEY was nominated by acclamation for Almshouse Governor. Soon after this nomination, the Committee who informed Mr. J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN of his nomination for the Mayoralty, on Friday last, essayed to present their report. This met with decided opposition, and gave rise to a motion that the vote for Mayor should be reconsidered, which was passed by a vote of 37 to 22. Upon the announcement of the result, the Ogden men raised the cry of "True Americans, withdraw," and proceeded at once to the door. In vain were the efforts of the others to prevent this step, for the Committee felt injured in that they had not been suffered to transmit a report to the Convention that had authorized their action.

The Convention then indorsed the whole Republican ticket unanimously.

The bolters retired to another room in the house, and proceeded at once to business. Mr. H. A. F. GRANBERY was appointed Chairman, and Mr. C. CORSON, Secretary. It was resolved that a committee of five should wait upon Mr. OGDEN and ascertain whether, under the circumstances, he would permit his name to be used as candidate for the Mayoralty. In the event of his refusal, the nomination will be tendered to Mr. HAVEMEYER.

At 1 o'clock this Convention was discussing the action that it would take in reference to the other officers. The ticket which seemed most likely to succeed was WM. T. PINCKNEY for Almshouse Governor, and GREENE C. BRONSON for Corporation Counsel.

THE FINAL REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

Those voters who failed to have their names enrolled previous to the State election, or to cast their votes on that occasion, have a last opportunity to-day of qualifying themselves for a vote at the Charter election. The Registrars meet, agreeably to law, at the several polling places, and revive the lists. Applicants for registry will only be entered upon strictest proof of identity and residence. The District-Attorney has addressed the subjoined circular to the Registrars, with a view to defeating a wholesale scheme of fraud, of which he has received premonitions.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1859.

To the Inspectors of Registry:

Information has been communicated to me, which I deem reliable, that a plan has been set on foot by certain persons, to place a large number of names fraudulently on the Registry lists, for the ensuing election. I therefore deem it proper to call the attention of the Inspectors to the matter, and to urge them to scrutinize with great care every name they place upon the Registry list, whether a personal application is made to them or not. It is the duty of the Inspectors to register every person they KNOW to be a voter; but if neither of the Inspectors should know the person seeking to be registered, and they have no other satisfactory assurance as to his right to be registered, it will be a measure of prudence to administer to him the oath provided by law. If any Inspector wilfully causes or permits a person to be illegally registered, he renders himself liable to imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one year; and it will be my duty to prosecute rigorously any such case which may be brought to my attention.

NELSON J. WATERBURY,
District-Attorney.

CHANGES IN PLACES OF REGISTRATION AND VOTING.

The following locations for registration and polling have been substituted by the Common Council for those announced at the November election:

Ward.	District.	Place.
VII.	2	No. 155 Cherry-street.
	3	No. 99 Henry-street.
	4	No. 173 Cherry-street.
	7	No. 246 Henry-street.
	8	No. 328 Cherry-street.
	9	No. 295 East Broadway.
	10	No. 682 Water-street.
	11	No. 446 Henry-street.
IX.	8	No. 665 Hudson-street.
XIII.	3	No. 37 Willett-street.
	8	No. 48 Cannon-street.
XVIII.	2	Northeast corner Sixth-av. and 18th-st.
XX.	1	No. 292 West Twenty-seventh-street.

NOMINATIONS FOR SCHOOL OFFICERS.

SECOND WARD—REPUBLICANS.

The Convention met last evening, at No. 293 Pearl-street, and after appointing a Committe of five to confer with the American and People's Conventions, adjourned to this evening.

SEVENTH WARD—INDEPENDENT.

For Commissioner—Daniel Coger.

For Inspectors—Alfred T. Conklin and Nathaniel M. Terry.

For Trustees—Mahlon T. Hewit, E. M. Skidmore, and J. R. Skidmore. (The two latter to fill vacancies.)

ELEVENTH WARD—INDEPENDENT REFORM ASSOCIATION.

For Commissioner—Daniel D. Wright.

For Inspector—Jeronimus S. Underhill.

For Trustees—Tunis H. Duryea and Wm. C. Barber.

TWENTIETH WARD—TAMMANY.

School Commissioner—EDWIN DOBBS. The rest of the ticket will be filled on Friday evening.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD—TAMMANY.

Commissioner—JOHN O'KEEFE. Inspector—JOHN STARK. Trustees—JOHN MCKEWEN and PATRICK MURPHY.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN—FOURTH DISTRICT.

In the Fourth Aldermanic District, last evening, the Republican Convention met, and nominated as their candidate for Alderman, JAMES T. WATKINS.

COUNCILMEN IN THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

NOMINATIONS BY THE TAX-PAYERS' CONVENTION.

An adjourned Convention of Tax-Payers of the Seventh Councilmanic District last evening, after some discussion, adopted the following ticket:

For Councilmen—Charles N. Decker, of the Twelfth Ward; Hamilton Babcock, of the Nineteenth Ward; Joseph Milward, of the Twentieth Ward; Thomas C. Smith and Col. A. V. Vosburgh, of the Twenty-first Ward; and Ira A. Allen, of the Twenty-second Ward.

Mr. DECKER, Mr. BABCOCK and Mr. ALLEN are members of the present Board of Councilmen, having been elected by the Republican and American parties. Mr. DECKER and Mr. ALLEN have received a renomination from the parties that elected them last year. Mr. MILWARD and Mr. SMITH have not received a nomination from any other party, and have not previously held office. Col. VOSBURGH is the present nominee of Tammany and Mozart Hall.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S APPOINTMENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I perceive by a report of the speech of Ex-Recorder TALLMADGE, at the Whig meeting on Saturday night, he asserts that Mr. HAVEMEYER never nominated but one Whig to any office during his mayoralty, viz: Ex-Justice TAYLOR, as Chief of Police. Now, Sir, I know the contrary of this, and present my proof. In my own person, I contradict Mr. TALLMADGE, for I was appointed to an honorable office, involving the closest intimacy and the most confidential relations, and at the time I was professionally connected with a leading journal—was known as always a Whig, and remained connected with the paper during my time of service under Mr. HAVEMEYER.

Again, in those days, as the Municipal Police was organized, the Alderman and Assistant of each Ward nominated jointly candidates for the force to the Mayor, and if they passed the scrutiny which he invariably submitted them to, they were confirmed and appointed. It often occurred, however, that the Alderman and Assistant would disagree, in which case, after the expiration of twenty days, the appointment devolved upon the Mayor. In such cases, I assert, of my own knowledge, and the records of the Department will confirm me, that where such differences occurred in *Whig Wards* Mr. HAVEMEYER *invariably* appointed Whigs, and this too, equally to my personal knowledge, when he has been urged by his Democratic friends, in the strongest manner, to appoint Democrats. Mr. HAVEMEYER could always say *no* to an appeal to do a wrong, though by saying *yes*, he might have benefited the Democratic Party.

Yours truly,

B.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it not possible to select a few men as members of the Common Council who will not only restore some of the former dignity to that body it once possessed, but prevent hasty and corrupt legislation?

Three or four men like DANIEL F. TIEMANN, PHILIP W. ENGS and JOHN JACOB ASTOR might yet be taken up and elected if the subject were properly acted upon by those having charge of this subject. The gentlemen named are all members of the Democratic Party, against whom even old Tammany Hall could not possibly present any objections, and who would command a large vote from the conservative members of the Opposition.

With such men in the Council it is possible to reduce the rate of taxation at least twenty-five per cent. Who will act? Where is the Democratic Vigilant Association?

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

THE GALE ON FRIDAY NIGHT.—The gale of Friday night last was the severest experienced at Buffalo in several years. A great deal of injury was done to bridges, piers, shipping and buildings. A train of cars on the Central road, west of Rochester, had a narrow escape. During the night an immense tree had been blown across the track. The train due at Rochester at 8 o'clock Saturday morning approached it just after daybreak. The engineer discovered it in time to prevent any mischief. If it had fallen a few miles further west, or in the neighborhood of a curve in the road, a smash-up would have been inevitable, as the train was moving at the highest express speed.—*Albany Evening Journal, Nov. 28.*

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Puddled Steel—An Improved Truck—Traction Engines—Steam on Canals, &c.

Puddled Steel is being extensively tried in England for steam boilers. The best qualities are as easily worked as copper, and may be one-quarter to one-third thinner and lighter than iron. So far the experiment is successful in every particular, except that some makes of steel plates split and peel under the intense action of fire—others do not to an objectionable extent. This difficulty is being gradually overcome as the process is developed. For all other purposes, three pounds of steel, or less in some cases, are as good as four pounds of iron. The cost of making puddle steel and wrought iron is nearly the same. Wrought iron is made by almost wholly decarbonizing cast iron in a puddling furnace. Cast steel is made by adding carbon to wrought iron. But in making puddled steel the last named expensive process is omitted; the cast iron is partially, not wholly decarbonized in the puddling furnace, that is, when the cast iron becomes steel, for it is always steel before it is iron, the process is stopped, leaving a product not so pure as cast steel, and dependent upon the subsequent working for its value. Such is the general nature of puddle steel, but its successful manufacture requires that intimate knowledge of the phenomena of the metal which old steel makers alone possess, and which they themselves can hardly describe.

The Bissell Truck—an American improvement in the locomotive engine, is already adopted on the Eastern Counties Railway in England, as well as on many of our own lines. The common locomotive truck consists of a frame holding the four front wheels and turning on a pivot or king-bolt, like the fore axletree of a wagon. Although such a truck moves round a curve more easily than if it were rigidly parallel to other shafts, and did not turn on its king-bolt, yet its action is hard, like that of a car whose wheels are nearer together on one side than on the other when moving on a straight track. With the Bissell improvement, the truck does not turn on its own centre or pivot, but slides sidewise under the engines, being held by a radius-arm extending back under the engine, and fastened to a pin half way between the centre of truck and the forward driving-shaft. Thus all the axles of the engine are more nearly radial to whatever curve the train strikes, the wheels are less likely to run off, and move with less friction, shorter curves may be passed, and the flanges wear less. The chief improvement is, however, that one pair of wheels may be used instead of two pairs, which are necessary in the old truck. Another incidental and considerable advantage, is, that with a single shaft, the bearing of the engine is thrown further forward, and the weight necessary to adhesion is thrown further back upon the driving-wheels.

Steam wagons, or traction engines on Boydell's plan, are considerably used in England, India and South America for drawing loads over soft and swampy ground where animals mire and cannot walk—much less pull. The driving wheels are furnished with an endless railway—that is, the tire of the wheel consists of a series of large flat planks fastened in their centres to the rim of the wheel, which lays them down and picks them up as it revolves. Thus one plank, of such area that it cannot sink into the mire is always down, under the wheel, as it were, and constitutes the adhesive and bearing surface of the wheel till the next one comes down. These wagons, however, cannot run fast, and are not economical or necessary on good roads, where the ordinary tire affords sufficient adhesion and bearing.

Boiler explosions are believed by persons who have spent the most time in investigating the subject, to be *in most cases* the result of bad construction or bad management; that is to say, the boilers are too weak or the pressure is too high. Mere overpressure relieves itself by simply tearing a small opening in the vessel, without doing further damage. This is always the case with air or cold water under hydrostatic pressure, and because it is not the case with steam-boilers, people imagine all sorts of reasons and electrical phenomena. The fact that the water is *hot* when overpressure makes its simple rupture, accounts for the frightful results of explosions, as follows: Water will change into steam under a temperature of 212 degrees in the open air, but under a pressure of 75 lbs. 325 degrees of heat are necessary to make it into steam. If, therefore, the pressure of 75 lbs. is suddenly removed, the water being too hot to remain *as water* under a very much lower pressure, most of it will flash into steam, and the concussion of this sudden and enormous steam generation completes the work of destruction which commenced in a simple harmless rupture. That the heat of red hot plates will make steam enough to explode a boiler is impossible, since there is not sufficient heat in the plates that would be exposed to the fire by low water, to make steam enough to sensibly raise the pressure. Explosions attributed to low water arise from some other cause than the simple heat of the plates. They cannot, as we have before shown, arise from hydrogen gas, and no other known gas can be formed. The cause of a few explosions seems inexplicable in the present state of the science. That most of them occur from careless construction and management is absolutely certain. This at least csn be prevented.

Frictional Gearing is coming into successful use in Great Britain for all purposes, from small machinery up to the driving of the screws of steamships. Instead of one wheel driving another by the intersection or "mashing" of the "cogs" or teeth on their rims, the adjacent surfaces or faces of the wheels are grooved lengthwise, or in the direction of their motion, like the rolls of a rolling-mill. These grooves are V shaped, and the friction of the Vs of one wheel against the sides of the Vs of the other wheel is so great that the one drives the other, as in the case of cogs. The friction of the journals of the shafts is somewhat greater than in the case of toothed gearing, but in other respects the frictional wheels seem to work most smoothly. The "back lash," or rattle of teeth, especially when worn, is preventdd. The chief economy is in first cost. The cutting of the teeth of gearing involves the application of abstruse mathematical principles; each side of each tooth is shaped to an epicycloidal curve, varying with the diameters of the wheels. The machines and processes required are expensive and numerous, especially in cases of beveled gearing. But the preparation of frictional gearing is the most simple and straightforward work of the turning-lathe.

Steam on Canals is supposed by a great many plodding inventors, as well as by too large a proportion of mercantile men, to depend for its successful use solely upon the boat and its machinery. They believe that the delay of this great improvement is mainly owing to the impossibility of condensing great locomotive power in so small a space as a canal-boat, and that the chief objection to steamboats is their throwing off waves which will wash down the banks. Taking the most improved form of steamboat, just as it is, however, we find no inherent and necessary objections of this kind. At any given speed the simple *hulls* of boats, however propelled, raise the same swell. If they are to run at high speeds, they must and can be shaped on the hollow-line principle, so as to raise no wave at all. The screw of itself will throw no waves which can injure the banks. Side wheels can be so proportioned as to produce no injurious effects. And for condensation of power look at the locomotive. The trouble is in the canal. In a narrow ditch a self-propelled boat will sit right down on the bottom, for it simply paddles the water from under itself, faster than it can run in on the narrow side passages from the surrounding level. Without liberal width even the speed of boats propelled from the tow-path is greatly reduced. On the Regent's Canal a boat which moved two miles an hour in a space three times its width, only moved half a mile an hour with the same power in a space only a few feet wider than itself. The enlargement of our canals is at the bottom of this great question. Present appearances indicate that the improvement of steam navigation, slow as it is, will more than keep pace with the improvement of canals.

POLITICS IN OHIO.

Position of Gov. Chase—Men and Things—Governor Corwin—Judge Peck—Robert Schenck—Joshua R. Giddings.

The Beeches, November, 1859.

A writer in the *Tribune*, some days since, in urging the delay of the election for United States Senator, had the following paragraph, which I shall use as a text. The article, signed a "Republican," was so accurate, and so truly conservative, that he deserves some notice:

> "In 1857 Gov. Chase was again nominated, and after a bitter contest was elected by a majority of 1,503 votes, the residue of the State ticket having about 15,000 majority, and the Democracy electing a large majority in both branches of the Legislature. Again 9,263 votes were thrown away upon a third candidate for Governor.
>
> This partial defeat taught the Republicans the necessity of ridding themselves of the imputation of fanaticism and extravagance, which was fast sinking them into a hopeless minority.
>
> Hence the Republican State Convention of 1858 put Judge Peck at the head of the ticket. He resided in Scioto County, the extreme southern, and most conservative portion of the State.
>
> He had never before acted with the Republican Party. Gov. Corwin now for the first time enlisted in the Republican Party, and exerted himself manfully in support of the ticket."

I should be glad to know who the "*residue* of the State Ticket," which got 15,000 majority, were. The truth is, there was *no* such "residue." It is a myth. The entire ticket was a pure Republican, and was elected, the lowest having 1,001 majority, and the highest 1,829; with the exception of the candidate for Public Works, who was defeated, by a local defection in Cincinnati. Gov. Chase had a majority of 1,481—the average of the ticket The election had nothing to do with either fanaticism or conservatism, there being a heavy falling off of votes, mostly on the Republican side. The majority in Ashtabula County fell off 1,200 votes. I wonder if the writer referred to will attribute *that* to an increase of conservatism. If the election had any moral it was to prove the great personal weight and influence of Governor Chase, who carried on the canvass almost alone. I may here say, that the political position of Governor Chase is as conservative as that of any person I know, unless it be an exception, that he thinks as I think, and as the great body of Northern people have always thought, (and I may add, till the year 1834, the most enlightened of Southern statesmen,) that freedom is national and slavery local.

The writer seems to intimate that Judge Peck had been in some sort bought over to the Republican Party. I should like to know when he ever voted the Democratic ticket? or, when he was ever known to be Pro-Slavery? The truth is, Judge Peck, an able lawyer and good citizen, had been many years a Judge and refrained from active politics. The Republicans showed both good sense and kind feelings in selecting a man who, while not a partisan, was a good Judge.

In relation to Gov. Corwin, it was rumored, and I believe correctly, that he either voted, or said he would have voted for Fremont in 1856. There is no question he would have been actively in the field for Fremont but for the embarrassment of having been in Fillmore's Cabinet. That fact came near destroying him politically. The district Mr. Corwin represents is thoroughly and invincibly Republican, and small favor will it show to any man who dallies with the Delilah of Slavery. I like—as who does not?—the man who, with admirable *bonhomie* and keen wit, pours forth some of the finest specimens of American eloquence, and whose moral courage has been proved by his great and beautiful speech on the Mexican War. I shall look with great interest to his course in Congress. I think you will find that he takes pains to study and bring out effectively the elements of the financial questions, which will necessarily be the earliest and most important questions before Congress. He will vote invariably with the Republicans, but will take most interest in questions of public economy and administration.

The writer of the *Tribune* might have mentioned another gentleman, who, for the first time, took an active part with the Republicans—Robert C. Schenck, of Dayton. Mr. Schenck was, in former times, an active, zealous, and brilliant Whig. He was in the Legislature of 1841-'42, when the Whig members *resigned* their seats—an operation with which our Southern friends threaten us, (but which would by no means break our hearts)—and which was not very successful. Corwin lost his election as Governor, and the man who has since figured in Kansas, as the most contemptible of Administration tools, was elected—Wilson Shannon. Mr. Schenck was afterwards in Congress, and Minister to Brazil, in which capacities he acquitted himself with signal success. He has been retired from politics till this campaign, in which he has done valuable service.

There is another man in Ohio who is as well abused as anybody you can find, and as much talked about as men who have much greater talents and position in public life,—I mean Joshua R. Giddings. It is a remarkable fact that so few people really understand Giddings. He was never an Abolitionist, in a political sense. He was elected to Congress near thirty years since, as a Whig, and has been a Whig ever since, till the formation of the Republican Party. About twenty-five years since the Democratic Party in Congress (ruled then, as it has been ever since by Southern politicians,) rashly and absurdly *expelled* Giddings from the House for some ultra and heedless speech. The consequence was, his District reëlected him by 5,000 majority, and kept him in for twenty years. In all that time he was a Whig, voting steadily with the Whig Party. His views are undoubtedly ultra; but they are such as he has a perfect right to hold. The language held by many Southern papers and orators, and I might add, by two or three in your City of New-York, in reference to Giddings and others, is the very essence of folly, if not madness. Have they yet to learn that an American citizen has the right to speak, print and vote as he pleases? Do they think that this is a country where Slavery, like the Inquisition, can make an *auto-de-fé* of those who oppose it? If treason is to be punished, we shall begin in a latitude considerably south of this. I shall take the liberty of advising the gentlemen who are airing the vocabulary of treason—whether in the Fifth-avenue of New-York or on Virginia plantations—to be a little careful in denouncing the people of the Northwest. We are thoroughly Anti-Slavery, and stand in no particular awe of the Gods worshipped by the negro-holders. We are amiable, but not too amiable when insulted by braggarts or blockheads.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

KENTUCKY REPUBLICANISM.

The Kentucky Republican Convention—Cassius M. Clay—His Covington Speech.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Louisville, Ky., Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

It is a fact that hard by Newport, in Covington, some of our Republicans did assemble in State Convention on the 16th, transacted their business without molestation, and adjourned to meet again in Richmond, Madison County, next June. I am gratified to hear it. It shows there is still some respect for law and order even in that mobbish neighborhood.

The Convention resolved to stand by the Philadelphia platform of 1856; to favor law and order, State sovereignty, national supremacy in the Territories, the maintenance of the Constitution, and the preservation of the Union; to determinedly oppose servile insurrections and illegal interference with slaves from any quarter; to uphold freedom of speech and liberty of the Press; and to hold Slavery, like all other policies, open to popular discussion, and subject to the constitutionally expressed will of popular majorities, actuated by the liberal and progressive spirit of the age.

Aside from their sectional, partisan aspect, the general tone of these resolutions is commendable in the eyes of very many Kentuckians. Cassius M. Clay was their author.

Mr. Clay, as a politician, is not liked in Kentucky. In his Anti-Slavery views he has always been considered radical, and has never been sustained by any large number of his fellow-citizens. Undoubtedly he has often been inconsiderate and rash, and is still, in some respects; but many of us, forming our opinion of him from mere hearsay, have underrated and misrepresented him. Why, even mob spirit has vented itself against him more than once in his life. When an editor, in Lexington, he was mobbed, and his press and paper broken up. The most tyranical violence was brought to bear against him. He was and is proclaimed an abolition insurrectionist of the blackest dye; a conspirator against his neigbors' vested right; a Nero, who watches only for the occasion to display and execute his infernal purposes! Cassius, they say, hath a "lean and hungry look," he thinks to much;" such a man is dangerous. Yet, at another breath they pronounce him the most honest out-spoken man alive. His intents are clearly revealed. He would scatter firebrands among our slaves, inflame and arm them against their masters, and exterminate Slavery by a wholesale carnage of our slave-holding whites. He is leagued with Seward to undermine and overthrow Slavery everywhere, in defiance of all law and justice? Not so: but such are the charges heaped upon him.

Perhaps no Kentuckian has ever been more abused, slandered, reviled and maltreated, or has borne up under it more heroically. A braver man than Cassius M. Clay never trod Kentucky soil. There is much of the old Roman in him, and I don't wonder he praises the Roman qualities of old Captain Brown. Of course, he has glaring faults, and he has committed divers indiscretions which have not always served him well. His temperament seems to render him unfit to lead a Republican or a Freesoil movement in Kentucky. It is too fiery. Opposition often makes him the more impracticable and headlong. He appears to feel himself goaded on to acts of desperation, but still not to what his foes brand him with. Certainly, he has always deserved much more credit than they give him. And, I believe, his course for several years has been somewhat more discreet than formerly. In some of his partisan speeches he makes some very sensible remarks.

Mr. Clay has often addressed his fellow-citizens at imminent peril to his life. He did so in this city, the Fall of 1856, at the height of the Fremont and Anti-Fremont fever. His enemies swore he should not speak here. But, as a Kentucky Republican Elector, he stood up, at the appointed day and hour, before an infuriated crowd, and demanded to be heard for his cause. They drowned his voice, and tried to put him down. He would have been torn to pieces, but for his reputation as a fighter and his dauntless bearing. The blood-hounds dared not touch the lion-hearted Cassius! He at last cowed them, and delivered his thunder. Some of his points, I remember, were strong. He argued against the Institution's economic and social evils, on the same grounds so often presented to us by Henry Clay, late Senator Underwood, Judges Nicholas and Robertson, Hon. W. P. Thomasson, and others. So far was his Louisville speech commendable, and so far, also, is his Covington speech, of the 16th instant.

In this speech before our Republican Convention, he submitted to us some wholesome truths. Much that he said accorded with the liberal spirit of his resolutions, divested of their "Republican" and sectional bearing. He doubtless spoke too defiantly and bitterly against Slavery and its "Democratic" partisans; but he adduced some matter-of-fact arguments patent to everybody's common sense. Though the majority of Kentuckians may not long sustain any party in any further Federal intervention about Slavery, Mr. C. M. Clay's reasons for constitutional home intervention against the advance or perpetuation of home Slaveryism are cogent, and cannot be too much pressed upon their attention. While he denies that he would, with fire and sword, lord it over the property and persons of our slaveholding minority, (only one in twenty, according to the census of 1850,) he insists that the constitutional rights of our non-slaveholding majority, also, shall be respected, and that their interests, too, shall have some weight in the affairs of our State. He is for entire popular and individual freedom in Kentucky; and he says this freedom cannot be protected and secured in the Territories without Federal "Republican" intervention. The country at large will hardly sustain his anti-Slavery Federalism; but it will reëcho his voice against Pro-Slavery Federalism. Besides, Mr. Clay appeals to the ingenuous young men of Kentucky to show their mettle and assert their independence—to shake off the slavish influences which encompass them, and fight like heroes against the tyranny of "Democratic" *and all party Pro-Slaveryism*. In my humble opinion, Kentuckians of the rising generation and early manhood would do well to heed his advice in this respect, and persistently contend for the ultimate release of their State from the thraldom of domestic and partisan Slavery.

Mr. Clay's closing declaration of loyalty to this Union is cordially approved by the great majority of his fellow-citizens. With the spirit and emphasis of Gen. Jackson, he swears that "By the Eternal! this Union, through all the trials which await, must and shall be preserved!"

PONTIAC.

Affairs in Mexico.

THE RECENT INTELLIGENCE FROM THAT COUNTRY.

New-York, Monday, Nov. 28, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Times, which is universally regarded as the most reliable authority upon Mexican affairs, cannot always be expected to correct the errors of telegraphic reporters, or to be accountable for the misstatements of its numerous and distant correspondents. It does well, however, and displays more zeal, and a greater amount of knowledge of the actual condition of Mexico than any other paper in the country. Still, owing to the want of reliable communication with remote portions of the Republic, you are frequently made to publish much that is not true.

Nearly every day the papers devote more or less space to the "News from Mexico." I have been a resident of that country, off and on, for more than ten years, and have just returned. I am acquainted with the names of the public men; am familiar with the causes of her present troubles, and profess to know a little of its geography and typography. Yet I confess my utter inability to understand the reports, or to reconcile them with my ideas and knowledge of the country. I am free to say that but very few of those that have appeared, thus far, have been borne out or confirmed by facts. There are, it is true, some facts published, but it would puzzle a more astute observer than I am to extricate them from the mass of confusion which usually surrounds them—especially is this the case with telegraphic dispatches from New-Orleans. The reports from Pursers of steamers are not always true, although it is no doubt the intention of those officers to give only what is.

I am inclined to doubt the truth of the report of the defeat and death of General Coronado at Tepic, for the reason that the paragraph which contains this item contains also many absurd and inconsistent statements. Gen. Coronado, who is represented as having been killed, with 400 of his men, at Tepic, is in the same paragraph made to appear as the principal official in Mazatlan. The former place is in *Jalisco*, and the latter in *Sinaloa*—one under Coronado, and the other under Gov. Vega. So, it would appear that while he was fighting in Tepic, (or, perhaps, dead,) he is at the same moment imprisoning the British Consul at Mazatlan for smuggling and cheating the Government. Again, it is stated that the Captain of the British ship *Amethyst* blockaded the port, and had seized two Mexican ships loaded with cotton. This, I know, cannot be true, for the very best reason in the world—the Mexicans do not own a ship on the coast; the largest vessel registered at any of the ports does not exceed 150 tons. Another, and the most absurd statement included in the paragraph, is the announcement that the Liberal party had refused to recognize the American Consul. This has not the shadow of foundation. Mr. Conner, who was appointed some time since, was received by the authorities in May last with great cordiality and friendship, and continued up to the time of his departure for Washington to receive, at the hands of the officials as well as the citizens, every attention which kindness or courtesy could dictate; and I am assured that the gentleman whom he named to fill his place during his absence, was likewise promptly and cordially recognized by Gov. Vega.

The task of correcting the reports concerning Mexico, which appear daily, is more than equal to the power or capacity of any human being—the man must be crazed who would attempt it. It is refreshing amidst this chaos to observe an occasional ray of light upon the affairs of the Northwest Coast. I was pleased to notice some remarks this morning—though some might have reasonably and justly censured Capt. Porter, of the *St. Marys*, for his course at Guaymas, in forcing upon the authorities the recognition of an obnoxious person who had not the remotest shadow of legal right to sustain him. Capt. Porter has the right, *with the consent of the authorities*, to appoint, temporarily, a Consul, but he has no law or precedent to justify him in forcing them at the cannon's mouth, to receive a representative from a foreign Government. The writer of this was in Guaymas in July last, and can, therefore, assert with some degree of truth, that Mr. Alden had no authority from the United States Government to act as Consul. He was merely appointed, as you have stated, by word of mouth. Judge Rose, himself, was not recognized when he made the appointment, and had not, therefore, the power to confer any such honor upon Mr. Alden.

The authorities, I am informed, would have received Mr. Alden, had he possessed the proper documents—and now that he is thus thrust upon them, of what service can he be to his countrymen, or what influence can he exercise with the officials? None, whatever, unless Capt. Porter will remain in port with his vessel.

The imprisonment of the British Consul, at Mazatlan, is a very mild punishment for such crimes as have been committed under his authority for many years past. Were the facts known to the world the world would justify a more severe punishment. Any other countryman, but the poor, depressed and cowed Mexican, would hang every British Consul in the country upon half the provocation.

C.

The Astronomical Observatory in Central Park.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We scarcely realize in the present day the obligations we are all under to astronomy for delivering us from the vague terrors of ignorance and superstition, respecting the heavenly bodies, with which men were tormented in earlier times.

Who that recalls the appearance of the Donati comet, during the Summer of last year, as night after night it increased in magnitude and brilliancy till it assumed an aspect which would have been truly frightful had not the astronomers foretold us to expect precisely what we saw, and the very day when its splendors would no longer increase, but begin to diminish. Can we be surprised at the consternation of our ancestors when such things were seen. Had we been ignorant of the nature of the visitor, or had there been no means of determining its movements, we might at least, if we did not regard it as a portent, have dreaded a collision of it with the earth.

Three successive nights' observations, however, at any observatory, were sufficient to define its path, and to show that no such catastrophe could occur.

Let us not be too confident that we may not need such valuable services from science ourselves.

In 1843 the population of France was filled with anxiety by an extraordinary corruption of the bread, till its true nature was discovered by Payen and Mirbel to be a rapid cryptogamous vegetation.

All Paris was startled by an empirical announcement within the last two years of a cometary collision, and it was but yesterday that our own City was relieved by botanical and chemical science from the dread of an evil of the most enormous magnitude, in the apparent vitiation beyond remedy of the supply of water for half a million of people.

H.

Sonntag's Picture.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. Sonntag is a young artist, residing in this City. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and descended from an old family of that State. Since his return from Italy his new picture has been painted, and it has had a large number of visitors at the Dusseldorf Gallery. Artists and critics generally have studied and admired it. The author of a notice in the Times of the 24th inst. has not been favorably impressed by the picture. How far that difference of opinion can be entertained by general criticism or artistic canons, is a question.

The taste with which the artist has selected that which is characteristic and picturesque in Italy, and the grouping of these objects for one *coup d'œil*, instantly pleases the spectator. The faultless harmony in the picture, although the colors are in a very *high key*, next challenges the approval of a critic, and will be the more admired the more it is considered. But the picture excels preëminently in another artistic feature; its management of colors to produce a transparent atmosphere and the effect of *distance*. It is a *clear* picture. One does not see *paint* in it. The objects are distinctly outlined, and they fade or become shadowy at the true distances of Nature. The colors are laid on pure and unmixed, so as to blend to the eye, in the proper tints, and produce a more sparkling light, than if mingled too much before reaching the canvas. Many persons look at Sonntag's "*Dream of Italy*," and compare it to Turner's "*Modern Italy*." This is well. The two pictures, drawn from the same land, are altogether different, in *feeling*, in design, in the objects chosen, and in treatment. Each is original in conception as it is different in handling and color, and hence the pleasure in comparing them. We venture to assert, however, that an Italian in exile would be more agreeably touched by Sonntag's ideal—truthful, yet dreamy—than by Turner's. The "Dream" is a view, under an Italian sky and in Italian atmosphere, of mountains, plateaus, ruins, pavements, woods, flowers, Roman masonry—all painted *by Sonntag, from nature*.

They are grouped as in the tableau seen by the poet Rogers, when in *his Italy* he wrote "the memory sees more than the eye."

Death of Kit Carson Doubted.

New-York, Thursday, Nov. 24, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of this morning, I notice a rumor of the death of the famous mountaineer and Indian agent, Kit Carson. Present letters from Taos, New-Mexico, where I am connected as a merchant, do not mention this event, and therefore I doubt its authenticity.

Mr. Carson is a customer at my store, and, as a friend, I have long enjoyed his confidence. Being in daily communication with him, my partner would have certainly informed me of the demise of Mr. Carson, by the last Santa Fé mail; but my letters don't even speak of his illness.

The source of this news, I read to be from Fort Kearney—which is an indirect way of receiving news from New-Mexico.

In conclusion, allow me to state that Mr. Carson is one of the most esteemed men in our Territory, and as an Indian agent he has no superior. His loss, therefore, to the country at large, and in particular to us New-Mexicans, would be irreparable. By inserting this letter, you will oblige,

Taos, New-Mexico, and Santa Fe Trader.

An Appeal for a Deserving Charity.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow a brief appeal to the public for a humble but a very efficient charity—the Industrial School for Poor Girls, in East Fortieth-street, near Third-avenue?

This School, though almost the cheapest in the City, as its expenses are barely $700 a year, has been struggling with great difficulties, and, unless friends will come forward, there is danger that it must be closed, just at the beginning of Winter.

Do your readers know what it would be to close an Industrial School? Out of the 113 children in daily attendance, a large number are the children of poor widows, who absolutely depend on the simple meal and the clothes they receive in the School. Very many are the unfortunate daughters of drunkards, and, without the influence of the School, they would be vagabond or thieving children of the street.

One girl is learning on the sewing-machine of the School what will support a family of five little ones—children who have been known to go through 24 hours without food, and who are yet pale and thin from positive hunger.

Another girl on the same machine is helping support her young sisters and a poor mother—a seamstress who sits in a dark room, blind, from having sewn many nights for the support of her family.

There are many such instances in one little school of honest, hard-working poverty-children, who will suffer from cold and hunger and evil influences without our aid.

Should any kind-hearted persons be disposed to aid a charity which makes but little noise in the world, but which has scattered many blessings among the poor, they may leave it at the school (No. 132, East 40th-st., near 3d-av.) or at the Children's Aid Society, No 11 Clinton Hall, Astor Place, or with either of the undersigned.

S. S. PHELPS, cor. Madison-av and 37th-st
C. E. PARK, No. 7 East 38th-st.
LOUISE GILMAN, No. 174 East 18th-st.

Cruelty to Seamen.

THE CASE ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF WAR BROOKLYN.

From the Philadelphia News, Nov. 25.

We have been placed in possession of a letter addressed to the sister of George Ritter, the young man from this city, who was cruelly beaten to death on board the United States sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, while lying in New-York bay, off Staten Island. That such devilish acts of torture should be perpetrated on board American ships-of-war, in the presence of naval officers, is a burning shame to our country, and a disgrace to the flag we were wont to so proudly boast of.

The letter is signed by twelve of the men who were eye witnesses to the revolting spectacle, and from it we make some extracts.

After breaking to a sister the death of her brother, in as gentle words as a sailor's warm heart can do, the statement is, that on the 7th of November the deceased was ordered in confinement by Lieut. Mitchell, the officer of the deck. A marine and the ship's corporal, named Charles Cooper, seized Ritter and dragged him to the main hatch, when Cooper took him by the legs and pulled him down the hold of the ship, his head striking each step of the ladder as he was drawn down. After this, Sergeant Ray, of the Marine Guard, struck Ritter in the face with his clenched fist, several times, and then kicked him in the face, saying, "You — — —, if I ever catch you on the beach I'll murder you." Ray afterwards grabbed him by the hair, beat his head against the deck three times, and then ordered Cooper to bring him a gag. The order was obeyed, and Cooper refused to give the gag to Ray, saying *he* would gag him. Cooper then laid Ritter's head on the deck, face upwards, and, taking the gag in both hands, tried to force it into his mouth. Not succeeding in doing so, he raised his clenched fist and struck Ritter several times in the mouth. He then raised his head, and putting his knee to the back of his neck, forced his jaws upward with the gag. (The gag is about four inches in circumference and a foot in length.) The gag was then tied tightly around Ritter's head, after which he was thrown against the bulkhead, where he laid for 20 minutes, having every appearance of a corpse. Acting Sergeant Powell subsequently came in and gave orders to the sentinels not to permit any one to interfere with Ritter, or remove the gag from his mouth. About fifteen minutes afterwards Cooper came in, and was told that Ritter was suffocating. He picked him up and looked at him, and then threw him back against the bulkhead, saying: "D—n him, let him lay." A seaman, shortly after this, touched Ritter and found him cold, which fact was reported to Sergeant Walsh. The gag was then cut from his mouth, and the dead body was then taken out of the double irons and the Surgeon notified. The witnesses to the transaction were kept in double irons and not allowed to appear at the Coroner's Inquest, or communicate with any person whatever. Cooper, one of the principal murderers, was allowed to go on shore by Capt. Farragut, and would have escaped had not the boat's crew called to the citizens on Staten Island to arrest him, as he was a murderer.

Some of the citizens desired to detain the boat's crew as witnesses, but the officer in charge gave his word of honor, as an officer and a gentleman, that he would return to the shore with Captain Farragut and the same boat's crew. The boat was hoisted up as soon as it reached the ship, and the latter immediately proceeded to sea.

The authorities of any city at which this ship may arrive should cause the arrest of the parties implicated in this atrocious murder, and the Secretary of the Navy will, we trust, so act in the premises as becomes an officer who cherishes any regard for his honor and the cause of humanity.

Murder in Pennsylvania—The Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, Nov. 26, says: "Intelligence reached us to-day of an affray that occurred near Kuhn's Station, on the Connellsville Railroad, yesterday, between two men named James Dick and Wm. Herron, and in which the latter stabbed the former twice with a knife, inflicting wounds from which he died last evening. Dick was a married man, and about 25 years of age. He was a resident of Elizabeth township, in which the affair occurred, and bore a good character. Of Herron we know nothing. He fled, as we are informed, after the commission of the crime, and at last accounts a warrant for his arrest had been issued by a neighboring 'squire, who, however, had been unable to find him."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Alton (Ill.) *Courier* calls the attention of the authorities of that city to the shifting of the channel of the river, which is growing more serious every day, and threatens, if not checked, to make Alton an inland city. The *Courier* says that a stick of wood thrown into the stream, near Mitchel's mill, will drift rapidly almost directly across to the opposite shore, going down between the island and the Missouri shore. Besides this, the bar in front of the lower part of the city, is constantly growing larger, and extending upwards, and if this process of accretion continues, there is a prospect that the channel will be thrown permanently to the opposite shore, leaving first a chute, then a slough, and finally a strip of dry land between the city and the distant bank of the river.

Benjamin Cox, of Salem, Mass., who is now 80 years of age, commenced business as a grocer at the age of 18, with a capital of $250. In seven years he had accumulated $10,000. He then took up the business of shipbuilding, and has been connected with the Salem Bank for nearly fifty years. Last Thanksgiving day the company at his table numbered two dozen, and he then stated that he had dined in the same room where they were then assembled, 76 consecutive Thanksgivings, his wife 56, his eldest son 54, his second son 42, his four daughters every year, his two sons-in-law 28 years, and during all this time his family and friends who dined with him were enjoying good health.

We learn from the Steubenville (Ohio) *Herald* that an elderly unmarried man, named John F. Mills, a native of Philadelphia, and for a few years of Steubenville, Ohio, put an end to his life, on Tuesday evening, by cutting his throat with a knife. For some years back he worked at shoemaking, but, owing to old age and the asthma, had been for several months, unable to do any work. The craft had been contributing to his support, and he was strongly urged to go to the County Infirmary. Rather than become a public charge he took his own life. He was between 71 and 72 years of age, a large, robust looking man.

Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, has presented a clock to the Lincoln School-house which will need no attention, as regards winding up, after it is once placed in its location. The force of the water in the Cochituate water pipes is so brought to bear as to prevent it from running down. When the city fire-alarm indicates the hour of noon the clock will regulate itself by it by means of an ingenious apparatus.

The Newburyport *Herald* says of the mackerel fleet that the schooner *Lola Montez* has caught the past season 428 barrels of mackerel, which stocked $5,500. This is better than any other vessel in the fleet has done. The entire fleet has now returned, but the catch falls one-third short of last year.

The Boston papers announce the suspension of Messrs. Robinson, Wiggin & Co., commission merchants on Lewis wharf. Their liabilities are reported to be about $100,000. It is said that this firm is abundantly able to meet its liabilities, having more than $200,000 invested in foreign commerce.

A project is on foot in New-Jersey for the creation of a new county, to be composed of the townships of Orange, Bloomfield, Belleville, Clinton, Livingston and Millburn, (leaving Newark a county by itself,) and application will be made to the Legislature for action in the matter.

Rutherford, the keeper of the House of Refuge at Pittsburgh, has been convicted of adultery with the female inmates of that Institution, and sentenced to pay a fine and foot the costs of the prosecution, the latter of which are very heavy.

Nearly enough money has been collected to complete the purchase of Mount Vernon. It is intended to make the fund large enough to put the whole estate in repair, and the patriotic hat is still passing around.

The Chicago *Herald* announces that a Sickles affair, except that $3,000 bought off the shooting, recently transpired in high circles in that city—names suppressed.

The Washington statue fair at Boston closed Thursday evening. It netted nearly $14,000.

PERSONAL, LITERARY, AND ART ITEMS.

List of Americans registered at the Banking-house of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Oct. 27 to Nov. 10, 1859:

NEW-YORK.
John A. Bell and family,
C. W. Sandford and wife,
W. D. Smitt, U. S. A.,
E. M. Kingsley and wife,
J. J. Sherman,
Wm. Pervice and lady,
Thos. Hiller,
C. Melletta and family,
H. A. Smythe,
J. B. Wendel and family,
A. M. O'Neil,
P. L. Freneau,
R. M. Shaw,
C. S. Debost,
G. A. H. Blake, U. S. A.,
G. N. Cleaveland,
R. S. Lyon and wife,
Wm. Taylor,
G. Thompson,
Dr. J. G. Adams and wife,
C. W. McCune,
H. K. Sloan,
J. J. Bevin,
Dr. G. Miliano,

NEW-YORK.
Dr. S. Ely.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Jas. Swift,
E. Yard,
A. Malten,
J. W. Evans,
E. Lafourcade,
H. Lewis, Jr., and family,
Jas. Rodney Croskey,
Jas. H. Hutchinson,
W. P. Hallowell,
E. M. Needles,
Dr. W. M. Might.
OHIO.
H. Kelley and lady,
Tyler Davidson.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
J. G. Seabrook.
CALIFORNIA.
P. Creigh.
ILLINOIS.
J. Y. Scammon and family,
G. F. Grant and wife.

The *Scotsman* says that Mrs. Renton, of Buccleuch-place, has in her possession the "Essay of Dreams," given in by Lord Brougham to Dugald Stewart in 1796. It is written in the same bold, slashing, impatient hand as in his prime. Its title is "Inquiry into the State of our Minds when Asleep," and this altered by the boy-writer to "in Sleep—by Induction;" and in the corner, in stout half-text, is "Henry Brougham." It begins with a quotation from Bacon, and ends with one from Newton, the teacher and master of induction being first and last. Mrs. Renton got it many years ago from Mr. Smail, Secretary to Dugald Stewart; he told her that when they were looking over the essays, Stewart said, pushing Brougham's essay to him, "Smail, keep that; that boy, if he likes, may be Lord Chancellor of England!"

The suicide of Mr. D. Mitchell, the late Secretary of the Zoological Society, has caused great pain in the literary and scientific circles of London. He was a genial and easy-tempered man—full of enthusiasm for his pursuits in natural history, but at the same time fond of pleasure and self-indulgence. It is feared that pecuniary embarrassment may have been at the bottom of his sad and untimely fate. He had relinquished, about a year ago, the post he held here for the charge of a new Zoological Society, established in Paris under the special patronage of the Emperor, for experimenting on breeds, and acclimating foreign birds and animals. Mr. Mitchell's earliest connection with zoology was as an artist, employed in illustrating books on natural history.

The *Bulletin de Paris* says: "According to a letter from London, M. Ledru-Rollin, having been released by a special and sovereign decision from the penalties pronounced against him, may now avail himself of the amnesty and return to France. The ex-member of the Provisional Government will only make a short visit to France on family affairs, and will then proceed to Switzerland, where, on the advice of her physicians, Madame Ledru-Rollin is about to take up her residence."

A leading topic in the literary circles of London is Mr. Thackeray's new magazine, the first number of which will appear on New-Year's Day. The title chosen is *Cornhill Magazine*. Mr. Thackeray is selecting his staff from the rising young writers of the day, without reference to the *cliquerie*, which is the bane of London literature, and has already enrolled the names of George A. Sala, Hollingshead, Sutherland, Edwards, and Augustus Mayhew, while John Ruskin, and others of Messrs. Smith & Elder's authors, will contribute.

An honor seldom paid to a foreigner having no connection with Prussia has just been bestowed at Berlin in memory of the late Earl of Westmoreland, so many years the British Ambassador in that capital. All the principal military bands were assembled in presence of the Prince Regent and the most distinguished persons in Berlin, and performed Beethoven's Funeral March, a favorite work of the late general and diplomatist, whose compositions are well known and appreciated in the Prussian capital.

The *Presse* says: "Prince Eugene de Savoie Carignan, born in 1816, Admiral, and General-in-Chief of the National Guard of Sardinia, is the cousin of the King. If he accepts the office which has been conferred on him, it will be difficult not to consider that fact as a new pledge given by King Victor Emanuel to the cause of annexation and union. It may be observed also that this choice will give to Piedmont a greater share of responsibility in the result of the Italian complications."

The Lockport *Journal* describes the celebration of the silver wedding of ex-Gov. Hunt. It says The guests comprised not only a large number of personal friends at home, but also from various sections of the State. Among them were Christopher Morgan, Rufus H. King, of Albany, D. B. St. John, Samuel B. Ruggles, the Rev. Dr. Shelton, of Buffalo, and Dr. Hunt, editor of the Buffalo *Commercial*. The daughter and some other relatives of ex Gov. King were also present.

A brilliant wedding is reported by the Boston *Transcript*, as having occurred at East Boston Nov. 23. The bride was the daughter of Mr. Noah Sturtevant; the groom, Mr. N. H. Allen, of Boston. Among the guests were Hon. Charles Sumner, Hon. Edward Everett, his Honor Mayor Lincoln, Hon. Franklin Haven, Hon. George S. Hilliard, Hon. George B. Upton, and many other distinguished citizens.

The Greenock *Advertiser* says that "Among the passengers by the screw steamer *Edinburgh*, which reached the Clyde on Wednesday, was a gentleman having in his charge a package addressed by the *Chargé d'Affaires*, New-York, to Count Walewski, containing plans of the position of the island of San Juan, the cause of our present difficulty with the United States Government.

A Venice letter announces a fact which the lovers of art will hear with regret. The Hall of the Doges threatens to fall; a fresco on the ceiling is cracked across and a portion of it has fallen. This hall is the largest in any European palace, and contains the most extensive painting in existence; it is by Tintoretti, and the subject is the Happiness of the Blessed.

The death of the Very Rev. Monsignore Weedall, D. D., President of Oscott College, at the age of 71 years, is announced by the Birmingham Daily *Post*. He was highly respected, both by the members of his own church and many not belonging to it, and his death is regarded as a severe loss to the Roman Catholic body, not only in that locality, but throughout England.

Robert Stephenson, who is laid by the side of his friend Telford at last, was accustomed to say that if Telford had been buried in some country churchyard, he would have desired nothing more than that, when he died, he should be laid by his side; but as Telford was interred in the Abbey he could not think of that.

A Berlin letter says: "The Minister of the Interior has opened the frontiers of Prussia to *Punch*, which had been excluded for four years, and also to several German journals printed abroad. He has also granted free admission to the *Hermann*, which is published in London, and contains in almost every number such attacks on Prussian ministers and functionaries as were never seen here."

The Emperor of Russia has approved and confirmed the statutes of a society, lately organized in Russia, to afford pecuniary assistance to poor scientific and literary men and their families. The Society, which is said to be numerous, is maintained by annual subscriptions, donations, and the profits arising from concerts and theatrical performances.

The London managers are already announcing their Christmas pantomimes. Drury Lane will have a pantomime from the pen of Mr. E. L. Blanchard; Covent Garden, one from Sutherland Edwards and F. Bridgman; the Adelphi will present a piece by Mr. Planche; W. Brough is the holiday dramatist for the Lyceum, Buckstone for the Haymarket, and Charles Collins for the St. James' and the Surrey.

The editors of the London periodicals are beginning to think of their Christmas numbers. The regular staff of *All the Year Round* were to send in their Christmas tales by the 12th inst. The Christmas number of *Everybody's Journal* will be called "Snow Bound," and the cuts will be by Gilbert, Birket Foster, &c.

Mr. William Stirling's labors in the Spanish archives at Madrid and Simancas for materials for a history of Don John, of Austria, are meeting with good success. He is already well-known in the field of Spanish history by his *Cloister Life of Charles V.*, and his *Biographies of Spanish Painters*.

Chevalier Tottie, Consul-General to the King of Sweden and Norway, recently celebrated the 50th anniversary of his wedding, after a residence of 56 years in England. Mr. Tottie is the father of the consulate body in London, having been appointed to the office which he fills in the year 1812.

The tragedian, G. V. Brooke, took his farewell benefit in Melbourne, Australia, the 18th ultimo, and stated in a speech that munificent offers from English managers rendered his temporary departure necessary, although it was his intention to return as speedily as possible to live and die in Australia.

The Boston *Transcript* says that Benjamin Heath, Jr., aged 14 years, who in June last saved Andrew B. Hannaford, aged 7 years, from drowning in Charles River, has just received a bronze medal from the Humane Society of Massachusetts, as a reward of merit.

William W. Clapp, Jr., Editor of the Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette*, has been appointed Aid-de-Camp to Gov. Banks, in place of Col. Blake, who, having been elected to the Senate, resigned his commission.

Senator Seward, at the latest advices, was at Vienna, having just returned from the Holy Land. After a hasty trip to the Barbary Coast, he expected to return to America; but his presence at the meeting of Congress is doubtful.

Professor Forbes, who at present fills the chair of Natural Philosophy at the University of Edinburgh, has been appointed Principal of the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, in the University of St. Andrews.

Mr. Benjamin Moore, an engineer in the dockyard at Sheerness, whose wife was recently confined of three children at one birth, has been presented by the Queen, in accordance with her Majesty's usual custom on such occasions, with £3.

A. O. Brewster, Esq., of Boston, has been appointed Trustee on the part of the State, of the Pawners' Bank, the new institution soon to go into operation in Boston.

Hon. Edward Everett will deliver his oration on Washington in the new city hall in Portland, on Monday evening, Dec. 5. It will be the first time Mr. Everett has spoken in Maine for many years.

A communication has been received in Berlin from the President of the Mexican Republic, stating that a marble statue of Humboldt, of the size of life, will be erected in the quadrangle of the School of Mines, in Mexico.

A dispatch announces that Prince Alexander, second son of the Queen of the Netherlands, has been suddenly attacked with serious illness. Her Majesty, who was at Toulon, is recalled to the Hague.

The physicians and surgeons of Guy's Hospital have awarded the Astley Cooper prize of £300 to Dr. Crisp, of Parliament-street, Westminster, for his essay on "The Structure and Use of the Thyroid Gland."

Chapman and Hall promise a volume of Essays, by Mr. W. H. Wills, who has hitherto been much better known as sub-editor of *Household Words*, and brother-in-law of the Edinburgh Chambers, than as an author.

Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville, master of Magdalen College, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University for the ensuing academical year.

The *Librarie Nouvelle* has just published a translation of Mr. Thackeray's "Yellowplush papers." This work has been admirably rendered into French by an Englishman—Mr. William L. Hughes.

The Committee of the Liverpool Society of Fine Arts, has awarded the Society's prize of £100 to Mr. Hart, R. A., for his picture of "The Captivity of Ecelino, Tyrant of Padua."

Mr. S. C. Hall, ever active in promoting something of the kind, is strenuously exerting himself to bring about the foundation of an institution for providing for the orphan children of artists.

The Portland *Advertiser* reports the death of Dr. Samuel R. Philbrick, Treasurer of the Portland Kerosene Oil Company. The deceased was long a resident of Boston.

At a recent meeting of the Council of the Society of Arts, in London, it was announced that Dr. Lindley had consented to accept the office of Examiner in Botany for the Society's examinations.

In Manchester the scheme of a Shilling Art Union Subscription has been taken up with enthusiasm, and more than 14,000 tickets have been already distributed.

The Mayor of Sunderland, Mr. John Candlish, who is a Baptist, instead of the usual balls and dinners, has given £200 towards the establishment of a Female Reformatory.

The *Art Journal* says the next fresco to be placed in the corridors is a work by Mr. Cope, R. A., the subject of which is, "The Parting of Lord and Lady Russell."

The *Illustrated News* says that Mr. Halliwell, who has dedicated a life to Shakespeare, has left his favorite for the Bible. He has just put forth the *Evidences of Christianity*.

M. Eugène de Mirecourt, the author of *Biographies des Contemporains*, is in England. He proposes a private life of Napoleon III.

Mrs. Keeley is, it is said, engaged by Madame Celeste for the company she is now organizing for the Lyceum Theatre at Christmas.

The British Archæological Society, it is stated, have selected Worcester for their annual Summer meeting in 1860.

At the last election there were only 42 applicants for admission to the Royal Academy, which the *Athenæum* considers a significantly small number.

New-York Election—The Official Vote.

The Albany *Evening Journal* publishes the official vote for State officers. The footings are as follows:

Secretary of State.—Leavenworth, 251,136; Jones, 252.594. Majority for Jones, (Dem.) 1,458.

Comptroller.—Denniston, 275,849; Church, 226,674. Majority for Denniston. (Rep.) 49,175.

State Treasurer.—Dorsheimer, 275,580; Vanderpoel, 226,385. Majority for Dorsheimer, 49,195.

The returns for Attorney-General, State Engineer, and Canal Commissioner are not yet officially complete.

The *Journal* says:

Of the Republican candidates, Mr. Myers, for Attorney-General, receives the largest vote and heaviest majority. Of the Democrats, Mr. Jones, for Secretary of State, receives the largest vote, which is doubtless owing to the fact that he had most cordial support from the "Hards."

Mr. Forrest, for State Prison Inspector, receives the highest vote of any Republican candidate on the Utica Ticket, and is elected over the combined vote of Democrats and Americans.

Of the Democrats not on the Utica Ticket, Judge Johnson polls the largest vote.

But the most noticeable feature of the table is, that it shows the Republican vote to be steadily and largely increasing. Mr. Myers' vote is 460 larger than that cast for Col. Fremont in 1856. Mr. Leavenworth (who was not on the Utica ticket) receives 3,050 more than were cast for the Republican ticket in 1858, and 73,000 more than were cast for it in 1857.

No candidate ever voted for in this State by any party ever received so large a vote as that cast for Myers. And no candidate in any previous year, of any party, with the exception of Col. Fremont in 1856 and Gen. Pierce in 1852, ever received so high a vote as is given for the Republican candidates not on the Utica ticket.

On the other hand, the falling off in the vote of our opponents is equally marked. The vote for Jones, who received the united Democratic and American vote, shows a decrease of 38,000 below the vote polled by the same parties in 1858, and 29,000 below the vote polled by them in 1857.

FROM CANADA.

Opening Throughout of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada—A Vast Effort to Seize the Trade of the West—Early History of the Enterprise, and the Successive Steps of its Progress—Statistics of the Company's Position, the Length of their Road, and its Connections—Future Operations to be Undertaken—Experimental Nature of the Scheme.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

QUEBEC, Monday, Nov. 21, 1859.

The opening throughout, this day, of a continuous line of railway, nearly eight hundred miles in length, with branches, under the immediate management of its Board of Directors, which swell its dimensions to considerably over a thousand miles, and render tributary to it almost the whole of the valuable area of the finest American Province of the Queen of Great Britain, is an event worthy of special notice, even in this age of railways and other great engineering works. The rather is this the case because the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada was devised and built for the express purpose of laying a giant grasp not only on Canadian commerce, but on the trade of the Western States, and of monopolizing not merely the freighting business from East to West in light articles, but in the bulky and weighty produce of the farm as well. It was contemplated, too, that this iron road should be that of all the passenger traffic between the West and Europe—that a Missourian from St. Louis, an Illinois-man from Chicago, nay, a New-Orleans merchant, too, should be forced to traverse the Province of Canada on his way to England. It was intended, from the day the first share of the capital was subscribed for, that letters from the West for Europe should cease to pass through the New-York Post-office. And the enterprise of British capitalists, the skill of English and Canadian engineers, the resources of the Provincial Government, have been steadily pushing on the gigantic work these many years, until now the managers are at length prepared for the final struggle which will prove whether their fond and exalted hopes will be realized, or whether all their projects will be disconcerted by the sometimes unaccountable vagaries of trade, or the physical obstacles they have expected to overcome; whether the Canadian Government and the English stockholders will find themselves advantaged, or whether the loss to both, in a pecuniary point of view, will be heavy. For the Grand Trunk Railway, like many other experiments, cannot be partially successful; it must be all its prospectus foreshadowed or fail.

The American as well as the Canadian public must look upon the events of the next year or two with attention, for their interests are heavily involved. Already, we see, representations have been made to the Cabinet at Washington as to the efforts being put forth by the agents of the Grand Trunk in the Western States to secure through contracts for their line. Already the people of Buffalo, and those living by the New-York canals and railroads, are beginning to draw the attention of the Press to the working of the Reciprocity Treaty. Already the United States Government have consented that the Grand Trunk Railway and the Canadian steamers shall carry the European correspondence of the States in the basin of the great lakes, and the Canadian Postmaster-General has rushed to England to secure the assent of the Imperial authorities to the requisite arrangements there. Already Canada, from being, commercially speaking, a dependent of the United States, is taking a position by the side of the great Republic—able to grant as well as ask favors.

It is of little use to renew, here, the controversy as to the man who first broached the idea of building the Grand Trunk Railway, as a through line for the trade of the great West, or as to the name of him—be it ROSS or STEPHENSON, or KEEFER or YOUNG—who first proposed to span the great St. Lawrence with a permanent bridge. The first practical steps to realize the visions of theorists were taken by the Wardens and Reeves of the different municipalities situated between Kingston and Toronto. A pamphlet, written by Mr. T. C. KEEFER, called "The Philosophy of Railroads," had been published, and, suiting the times, had had an extraordinary sale, and inoculated the whole Province of Canada with its doctrines. It was the people who uprose in favor of railroads, and forced their municipal representatives to meet at Coburg, where to build a railway from Toronto to Kingston was determined upon, and Mr. KEEFER, then an unknown engineer, now a man of celebrity, was appointed to survey the route.

These preparatory steps were easy enough, but the raising of the money to pay for them and to carry out the undertaken work, was a more serious matter. After much consultation, the Wardens and Reeves determined to ask the Government of the Province to lend them its credit, if not its money. Mr. HINCKS, now his Excellency the Governor of Barbadoes, was then Prime Minister, and at first refused the request of the Municipal officials. Their rejoinder was remarkable. Said they: "The whole country cries aloud for railroads, and if you grant not the necessary aid to build them, we must send men to Parliament and have men to govern us who will." This opened Mr. HINCKS' eyes. Shortly before, Responsible Government had been established in the colony, and, as yet, leading politicians were debating and quarreling about its principles. Mr. HINCKS had been as much absorbed in theorizing as any man, and, like other Ministers, was in the position of a sophist, directing the State; but he now saw an escape from this wearisome wrangling, and his wonderful genius led him to initiate a series of practical measures which took the country by storm, secured him hosts of friends and admirers, and forced even his successor in the Premiership, Sir ALLAN NAPIER MACNAB, to exclaim—in order to conciliate the people—"My politics are railroads." Mr. HINCKS loaned the Government credit to Municipalities by a bill which passed the Parliament almost unanimously. Charters for railroads and for other public works were granted by the bushel. A debt of $58,000,000, due by the Provincial Government, and of an immense amount more, due by Municipalities, is one of the results. A fine system of lighthouses and piers and harbors, both on the sea and lake coasts, and the longest railway in the world, are some of the others. But to return to our history.

Among other Railroad charters, given during the memorable session which ensued, one was for a line between Kingston and Montreal, which was in the hands of Messrs. JNO. YOUNG, HOLTON, GALT, &c. They had that country, too, surveyed, and the practicability of constructing a railroad through it established. But while Mr. HINCKS was in England, carrying out his financial schemes, he met the well-known contractor JACKSON, who had much experience of railroad engineering, physical and financial, in European States, and who probably enlightened him as to the most approved method of tying up legislatures with iron rails. Be that as it may, Mr. HINCKS returned, secured the amalgamation of the various roads into one to be called, "The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada," and Mr. A. M. ROSS, the agent of PETTO, JACKSON, BETTS, and BRASSEY, came over to Canada to obtain the contract. It was understood that the stock books should be opened, and when the municipalities had been sucked into subscribing as much as they chose, which would not have been more than half the capital required, Mr. ROSS, on behalf of the English capitalists, should subscribe the rest and thus control the whole. A surprise, however, awaited the engineer, for, no sooner were the books opened, than in stepped HOLTON, GALT & Co., and put down their names for the whole of the stock, thus shutting out the Englishmen altogether! HINCKS, JACKSON, PETTO, ROSS, and the rest, stood for awhile aghast, but next session of Parliament, they had a railway committee of inquiry appointed, and, after a long fight, as a consequence of which they had to alter their original plan of building a "one-horse Yankee railroad," and promise a "first-class English line with iron bridges," (the iron bridges, especially, being structures which the Canadian contractors could not then well undertake;) they succeeded in securing the adhesion of Mr. GALT, whose services were subsequently most valuable to them, and of having the whole enterprise placed in their hands.

They set to work with determined energy. A prospectus, written by Mr. GALT, was circulated on the Stock Exchange in London, and more than $8,000,000 were subscribed by private individuals there. A few Corporations in Canada also took Stock, and under a law of Mr. HINCKS' making, by which Government aid was granted to every railroad within the Province, more than 75 miles in length, the public chest was made to contribute heavily. Every now and then, too, fresh concessions would be demanded from the Province, fresh amendments to the charter required, and even postponements of the Government lien sought for. All that was asked was granted, but the Parliament was shrewd enough to require some new duties for every new boon given, and before they would assent to any change profitable to the Company they would make imperative the building of some burdensome extension. Many people here grumbled bitterly, meanwhile, some at the delay in realizing their expectations, others at the increased taxation they have had to bear; others, again, at the diversion of trade which the opening of various sections of the line would create. But the Grand Trunk Railroad is now a *fait accompli*, and, as before observed, it will ere long be seen whether those who hold the stock will be injured or benefited. The contractors, who have been closely looked after, and who have had to pay six per cent. interest on the shares to the holders thereof, until now, cannot have made much money, even if, as is often asserted, they have not been out of pocket.

That you may obtain an adequate idea of the nature of this great railway, I compile from the report of the Board of Railway Commissioners, just published, several tables, putting their figures in a shape which suits the general reader:

LENGTH OF RAILWAY, AND DATES OF OPENING OF ITS SEVERAL PARTS.

	When opened.	Miles.
Montreal to St. Hyacinthe	April, 1847	30
St. Hyacinthe to Sherbrooke	Aug., 1852	66
Sherbrooke to Province Line	July, 1853	30
Richmond to Quebec	Nov., 1854	96
Chaudiere Junction to St. Thomas	Dec., 1855	41
Brockville to Montreal	Nov., 1855	125
Toronto to Guelph	July, 1856	50
Toronto to Oshawn	Aug., 1856	33
Oshawn to Brockville	Oct., 1856	175
Guelph to Stratford	Nov., 1856	39
Stratford to London	Sept., 1858	31
St. Mary's to Sarnia	Nov., 1859	70
St. Thomas to River du Loup	Nov., 1859	78
Junction of Main Lines with Victoria Bridge, including bridge,	to be opened next month	6
Total, within the Province		870
Province line to Portland	186	
Sarnia (Port Huron) to Detroit	60—	346
Total length of line		1,216

Tributary to this great main artery are, certainly, the following lines:

	Miles.
Hamilton and Toronto Railway	38
Northern Railway	95
London and Port Stanley	24
Cobourg and Peterborough	28
Prescott and Ottawa	54
Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton	43
Brockville and Ottawa	86
Total	368

Perhaps to these we ought to add the

Buffalo and Lake Huron, from Stratford to Goderich	45
Great Western Railway, Paris to Hamilton	25
Hamilton and Port Dover, (nearly completed to Caledonia)	17
Total	87

As well as the various roads across the peninsula of Michigan.

To work their line, the company had, at the end of 1858—a year ago—later returns not yet available—

Locomotive engines	204
Passenger cars, 8 wheels, first class	79
Passenger cars, 8 wheels, second class	51
Passenger cars, 8 wheels, emigrant	22
Baggage cars, 8 wheels	30
Box cars, 8 wheels	1,120
Cattle cars, 8 wheels	51
Platform cars, 8 wheels	1,063
Ballast cars, 8 wheels	107
Ballast cars, 4 wheels	26
Snow-plows, large	34

With these they ran at the following speed in 1858, and the same rate has been, apparently, maintained in 1859, including stops:

	Express.	Accommo'n.	Mixed.	Freight.
Toronto and London	25	21	—	12
Toronto and Montreal:				
Summer	26	21¼	13½	—
Winter	24	20	—	12½
Montreal and P. Line:				
Summer	32	25	—	14
Winter	—	21	—	—
Quebec and Richmond:				
Summer	32	25	—	14
Winter	—	24	—	—

The Grand Trunk Railway has a line of telegraph of its own along its entire length.

It has 777 feet of bridging in stone or brick, and 18,726 feet bridging in iron, excluding the Victoria bridge.

The great Victoria bridge will be opened in the course of next month. Then the trains will run quicker than now, but at present it only takes 37½ hours from Detroit to Portland, and 36½ hours from Portland to Detroit.

Although the enterprise has the huge proportions above given, all is not yet done that will be done. A line of 180 miles, to connect its eastern end with the New-Brunswick roads, will assuredly be built ere long. People are talking of an air line across the State of Michigan. Wharves will be built here at Quebec by companies nominally independent of the Grand Trunk people, but really controlled by them. The *Great Eastern*, of which the shareholders of the Grand Trunk have almost absolute control, will be run to Portland and Quebec. The Canadian steamers now plying in connection with the railway will have every additional facility possible afforded them; more lighthouses built in the gulf, &c., &c. Lines of propellers will be encouraged to run from Chicago to Sarnia.

After all, as above hinted at, the construction of this line is only an experiment. It remains to be seen whether so gigantic an enterprise can be directed by one Board, even with the assistance of the telegraph and locomotive; and, next, it has to be proved that a railroad can pay which runs for the greater part of its length beside a magnificent water channel, and for most of the rest beside a parallel railway. The New-York Central and Hudson River railroads have not yet demonstrated this, for the Erie Canal is but of limited capacity, and the business men of New-York City, who have not a moment of leisure time, have kept up the passenger traffic on both the lines. Here, on the contrary, pleasure travel is always combined with business pursuits, and the St. Lawrence scenery draws its thousands on board the steamers, from the railway. It is of little use to argue the point; the disciples of one school are as firm in their opinions as those of the other. A few short years will suffice to decide between them.

A SICKLES AFFAIR AT CANANDAIGUA.—The Rochester *Union*, Nov. 25, reports that the village of Canandaigua was thrown into commotion on Wednesday evening by the sudden exposition of a case in which parties well known there were concerned. The parties concerned are WILLIAM H. PHELPS, WILLIAM WARREN, and the wife of the latter. PHELPS is a bachelor of 60, a brother of OLIVER H. PHELPS, an insurance agent, wealthy, and an old resident of Canandaigua. WARREN is a stone-cutter, under 40 years of age, in moderate circumstances, of good standing, and has a family consisting of a wife and five children. Mr. WARREN met PHELPS just leaving his wife's apartment, and at once assaulted him. PHELPS was much the heavier man of the two, but the stone-cutter made up in his knowledge of pounding what he lacked in weight. PHELPS was thrown down and beaten seriously about the head and face. Meanwhile the wife looked on terror-stricken, and the cries of PHELPS brought to the spot from the chamber above the daughter and son of Mr. WARREN, who were much terrified by the proceeding—to them so strange. Mr. WARREN called to his son to bring him the carving-knife, that he might dispatch PHELPS upon the spot. The boy refused to comply, and assured his father that he would be hung if he killed the man. Presently PHELPS escaped from WARREN, and ran into the yard, but he was overtaken, and again beaten. By this time the alarm had spread in the neighborhood, and people repaired to the spot to see what was going on, among the number Officer HILL, who took PHELPS into custody, and put an end to the combat.

IMPORTANT MAIL CONTRACTS.—A postal arrangement of extreme importance, both to the United States and the Brazils, was perfected this morning, and the contract for the transportation of the United States mails from New-York to St. Thomas, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Rio Janeiro, was awarded by Postmaster-General Holt to JAMES D. STEVENSON, Esq., of New-York. A void which has too long existed in our means of communication and intercourse with Rio has thus been filled, and the already immense trade—flour, coffee, &c.—between the two countries will soon receive additional impetus.

A line of efficient steamers will be *en route* at an early day, and the immense result will be a reduction of the period of communication and rate of postage fully one-half.

We learn that a contract will shortly be executed between the Brazilian Government and the same party for the conveyance of the mails from the Brazils to New-York.—*Washington States, Nov. 26.*

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Merced Mining Case in Court—Senator Broderick's Estate—Execution of Murderers—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1859.

A case of great importance, and involving principles affecting more or less the entire mining interest of the State, is now being argued before the California Supreme Court. It is the case of Col. J. C. FREMONT *vs.* The Merced Mining Company. The leading points made by Mr. INGE, who appears for the Merced Company, are:

"1. The precious metals, and of consequence gold and silver mines, belong to the sovereignty, and do not pass with the ownership of the land. 2. A patent from the United States is not conclusive as to title, but may be set aside for fraud. 3. FREMONT's patent was obtained upon a fraudulent survey, which did not embrace the lands assigned to him by the confirmation of the Alvarado grant. 4. The Merced Company hold by a title in the nature of presumptive—that is, by occupation prior to the fraudulent survey upon which FREMONT obtained the patent in 1855."

The life of the late Senator BRODERICK was an almost constant occasion of strife, and now that he is no more, the little property which he left behind seems likely to become a bone of contention and subject of litigation. I alluded, in a recent letter, to the application of certain parties for letters testamentary upon the estate of deceased, said applicants claiming to be distantly related to Mr. BRODERICK. Affidavits have since been presented by LEWIS P. SAGE, Public Administrator, and GEORGE W. GREEN, to the effect that Senator BRODERICK has no living relatives, and contradicting the affidavits of LUCY BROWN, who claimed to be his second cousin. GEORGE W. GREEN proved that he and Mr. BRODERICK were boys and played together; that their residences were in the same block in New-York City; that affiant was intimate in the family of Mrs. BRODERICK, the mother of the Senator, from the year 1830 until her death in 1841 or 1842; that for about one year prior to her death she boarded in a house adjoining the one in which affiant lived; that affiant was in her house more or less every day from 1830 till her death; that RICHARD BRODERICK, brother of the Senator, died in 1846, at the age of thirteen years; that affiant never knew, saw or heard of the woman calling herself Mrs. LUCY BROWN, or of her living in Mrs. BRODERICK's house until since the death of Senator BRODERICK; that if she had lived in Mrs. BRODERICK's house affiant should have certainly known it; that when RICHARD BRODERICK died, D. C. BRODERICK told affiant that he had not a relative left in the world; that affiant has been an intimate and most confidential friend of deceased during his whole life, and has repeatedly heard deceased declare that he had not a relative in the world; and that affiant does not think Senator BRODERICK had a friend in the State or anywhere more intimate, if as much so, as this affiant.

On Oct. 28, THOMAS ELDER and JOHN JENKINS, convicted some time ago of murder—the first of a man named MYERS, and the second of a man named MCCARTY—were hanged at Quincy, Plumas County. These were the first instances in which men have been lawfully executed in Plumas County for the crime of murder. ELDER was a native of Scotland. About eight years ago he emigrated to Michigan, where he resided till four years since, when he came to California. He was about 38 years old. JENKINS was born in Tennessee, and lived afterwards in Kentucky. He came to California some five or six years ago. He was about 27 years of age. They both, on the scaffold, admitted the justness of their sentence. They each made short addresses to the spectators, in which they begged them to take warning from their fate. The last words of ELDER were, "Good by, gentlemen—take warning!" They appeared to die repentant, and behaved with firmness to the end. They did not appear to suffer much.

F. ALTON WHEELOCK, formerly of New-York, recently convicted of forging a small check, and who not long since attempted to hang himself in his cell, has been sentenced to the State Prison for one year.

ELIZA A. HANRAHAM has instituted suit for a divorce from her husband, DANIEL H. HANRAHAM, chiefly upon the ground of extreme cruelty. The parties are from New-York.

EDWARD D. SHEDD, whose application for divorce from his wife, MARY ANN SHEDD, was denied, last Saturday week, has since tried to obtain a new trial, but his motion was denied.

The hour of the departure of the Butterfield Overland Mail, from this city, has been changed back again to 12 o'clock M. The mail service by this route is steadily increasing. The last mail carried nearly 3,000 letters.

The Governor of the State has appointed Thursday, the 24th November, as a day of thanksgiving.

An aged Frenchman named MURAT, said to be a relative of the King of Naples, has been convicted of larceny in this City, and sentenced to a term of imprisonment in this County Jail.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

THE OVERLAND MAIL AT ST. LOUIS—MOVEMENT HOSTILE TO THE CHINESE—MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 28.

The Overland Mail has arrived here, with San Francisco dates to the 7th inst.

The Governor has ordered an election for the 10th of December to fill a vacancy in the State Senate This will be a very exciting election, as it involves the question whether the Legislature should grant the right to construct bulkheads to protect the harbor of San Francisco—a project involving an expenditure of five millions of dollars.

An Association has been formed at San Francisco, with the intention of embracing the whole State, for the purpose of excluding the Chinese from all employment, excepting the lowest kind.

Business was stagnant, and there had been no sales of any consequence since the departure of the steamer of the 5th inst.

A dispatch from San Francisco, dated Monday, 7th inst., 6 P. M., overtook the mail at Gelroy. It says trade opened fairly for the first of the week. Light sales of choice Bacon were made from the ship *Daring* at 12½c.@13c. June Butter sold at 35c., but the market was quiet and the purchases limited.

Arrived on the 5th inst., ship *Daring*, from New-York, and on the 6th, *Endeavor*, from New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

Case of the Record Commission.

The People, ex rel. McSpedon and Baker, vs. *The Board of Supervisors of New-York.*—Justice INGRAHAM has filed his opinion denying the motion to quash the return of the defendants to the alternative *mandamus* sued out to compel them to pay for printing the records. The decision of the case was mentioned in yesterday's TIMES.

After considering some of the objections to the return, which objections his Honor considered well taken, he proceeded to say:

There are other objections to this return which would be worthy of examination, were it not that for other reasons the relators are not entitled to the peremptory *mandamus*, and even if the return should be quashed, the motion for such writ should not be granted.

The alternative writ shows that only a portion of the amount claimed to be raised by tax is due to the relators, and claims that the whole amount is required in order to perform and complete the contract. It is clear, therefore, that at present, the relators have no right to this fund except the portion due for work already performed. They may never complete the contract, and never be entitled to any further payment. The rule is, I think, well settled, that a relator cannot have a peremptory writ unless he shows a clear legal right to what he asks for. (People *vs.* Supervisors, &c, 1 Kernan, 563; People *vs.* Canal Board, 13 Barb. 444 are cases so holding.)

It will not be pretended that these relators at the present time have any such claim. Whether they will have or not at a future period any such claim is uncertain. It may not be required during the year, and in case of a non-performance on their part might not be needed at any time on this contract.

Whether they could apply for a *mandamus* as to the amount now due them is a question not necessary to the decision of this motion. It is enough that they are not entitled to what is asked for in the writ. To hold otherwise, would be to sanction the principle that any contractor with the City Government might, before his contract is completed, insist that the amount contemplated to be expended under his contract should be raised by tax, because it was possible he might require it during the coming year.

If any one has a right to such a writ it must be the Commissioners who have entered into the contract and who will require the moneys for payment.

It may be said that a part of this sum is now due to the relators. That however does not relieve the difficulty. If the writ demands too much, there must be judgment for the respondents. The peremptory writ must follow the alternative *mandamus*, and there cannot be judgment for the relators for part and for the respondents for the other part. (People *vs.* Supervisors of Ducthess, 1 Hill, 50.) In the case from 4 Barn. and Crosw., 895, no objection appears to have been made on this point.

For these reasons, I am of the opinion that the motion for a peremptory *mandamus* should be denied, and that although the return is defective, still there is no necessity to strike out any part of it, as no further relief could be given to the relators on this application.

As the return is defective, I think it proper to refuse costs to either party on this motion. Motion denied, without costs.

Ex-Judge Edmonds and Jas. T. Brady for McSpedon & Baker; A. R. Lawrence, Jr., for the Board of Supervisors.

General Sessions.

PALACE GARDEN INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY AS A NUISANCE—FOUR INDICTMENTS AGAINST JAMES IRVING FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY, &C.

The Grand Jury came into Court yesterday with a batch of indictments, and announced that they had finished their business for the term. They were discharged with the thanks of the Court.

Among the indictments presented yesterday were four indictments against James Irving, Superintendent of Markets, for assault and battery, and for falsely personating an officer.

The Grand Inquest also indicted Cornelius De Forest, the proprietor of "Palace Garden," which institution they presented as a public nuisance. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. De Forest. The "Garden" is now used as a menagerie, of which the celebrated elephant that broke loose and caused such consternation in Williamsburgh, a short time since, is a member. His voice is described as very unmusical, and the residents in the vicinage of Palace Garden are very desirous to get rid of him.

Thomas McAuley, aged 18 years, was tried for an assault and battery with intent to kill James J. Byrne on Oct. 30. It was a "pot-house row." McAuley inflicted on Byrne four wounds, not of a dangerous character, with a knife. He was convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon, and remanded for sentence.

Robert McLean pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, in passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Citizens' Bank of Massachusetts. Sentence reserved.

John Weinberger, a native of Belgium, on the 6th July, assaulted his "boss," Joseph Green, with a knife. He did not stab Green, who was trying to eject him from his premises. He was convicted of simple assault, and sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

The Tomlinson Claim Against the City.

CAN APPEAL BE TAKEN FROM A REFEREE'S REPORT WITHOUT A CASE BEING MADE?

Theodore E. Tomlinson vs. *The Mayor.*—This is a well-known case, in which the plaintiff claims that the City is indebted to him for past services as Corporation Attorney, in the sum of $32,000, with interest from June 25, 1853. The complaint alleges that the plaintiff did certain services for the City for which he has not been paid, and avers that he expended divers sums of money during the time, for the City, for which he has not been reimbursed.

The defence was that the Corporation Counsel was to have but $2,000 per annum, in full, for his services, all of which the plaintiff has been paid, and that the plaintiff knew he was to have no more when he accepted the office. The case came on for trial in the Common Pleas in January last, and was referred to George W. Stevens, James S. Sluyter and Merwin R. Brewer, who, in July, reported that the plaintiff was entitled to a judgment against the City in the sum of $32,256 99. This report was confirmed and judgment entered.

Appeal is now taken from the record of the case, without a case being made, the appellants holding that the report of the Referees does not set forth sufficient facts to warrant a judgment entered against the City thereon.

The case now came on for argument on appeal to the General Term of the Court, and plaintiff's counsel raised the preliminary objection that no appeal could be taken from a judgment upon the report of a Referee, without a case being made. This question was argued, and the Court took it under advisement and postponed the case to some future day.

Upon taking the papers in the case, Judge DALY said it was his own impression that an appeal could be taken in such a case without a case being made aside from the record, but that the question was one that should be examined fully before being passed upon.

Tomlinson, Waldin & Brigham for plaintiff; Moses Ely for defendants.

Street Improvements—Power of Common Council to Alter Grade.

Petition of Daniel Buhler.—This was an application to vacate an assessment for paving the New Bowery. It appeared that, after the opening of the New Bowery, the Common Council ordered the grade to be changed; that, in consequence thereof, the grades of the adjoining streets had to be altered to correspond therewith, and the assessment here complained of was for this work. The ground upon which the petitioner rested this application was, that the ordinance to change the grade was passed in violation of the provisions of the act of 1852, which prohibited any change of the grades of streets without the consent of two-thirds of the owners of the land fronting thereon.

Justice INGRAHAM has rendered his decision denying the application, with leave, however, to the petitioner to be further heard on a point reserved. He holds that if the Common Council proceeded to direct the change of grade without first procuring the consent of two-thirds of the owners, they might have been restrained, or, perhaps, the parties injured might have an action for damages; but after the change has been made, without objection, it is too late to allege the whole proceeding to be irregular.

Singular Slander Suit—"Seventeen Lies."

Russell C. Root vs. *Richard T. Hartshorn.*—This is an action for slander, the defendant being charged with having stated that the plaintiff had sworn to *seventeen lies*. In his answer, the defendant justifies on the ground of the truthfulness of the charge made, and details the particulars of that number, *exceeded by three*—making twenty lies in all. By advice of counsel the defendant now asked to amend his answer, so as to set forth mitigating circumstances and so arrange his pleadings that if he proved a less number of lies told by the plaintiff, such evidence would be taken in mitigation of damages. Counsel for defendant contended that they should be allowed to amend so that if they proved *sixteen lies*, or any less number, that evidence should go in mitigation. The Court held that it was hardly necessary to amend; that if they proved that the plaintiff had actually sworn to sixteen lies, no jury would give a heavy verdict against them for alleging that he had sworn to a greater number, and denied the motion, with $10 costs. The application was before Justice MULLEN at Chambers.

F. & C. S. Andrews for plaintiff; George W. Carpenter for defendant.

Suit to to Restrain Negotiation of Notes.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

Jacob Gosche and Henry D. Palmer vs. *Isaac Jacobsohn and Duncan, Sherman & Co.*—This was an action brought in the Supreme Court, to obtain two notes drawn by Gosche and indorsed by Palmer, and given to Jacobsohn on account of Bernard Ullman, on a contract relative to sale of librettos at the Academy of Music, to be given up to be canceled. The facts were fully stated in the TIMES, of Oct. 27 last, when the cause was up on a motion to make perpetual a temporary injunction obtained by plaintiffs, forbidding the transfer of the notes pending the suit.

Justice INGRAHAM has rendered his decision, denying the motion to make the injunction perpetual. He holds that the only ground on which the injunction could be sustained is fully denied by the answers. And that, moreover, as the notes are past due, if they are passed by the present holders, Duncan, Sherman & Co., the party taking them must do so subject to all equities existing at the time; and whatever defence plaintiffs may have to the notes in the hands of Duncan, Sherman & Co., would be good against subsequent holders.

The Locality of College Point.

Charles E. Suders vs. *C. William Rose.*—The defendant in this case now applied to Justice MULLEN, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, for the discharge of an attachment granted against his property on the 23d instant by Justice Strong. The affidavit of the plaintiff upon which the attachment was granted, set forth that the defendant resided at College Point, in New-Jersey, and the application for the discharge was based upon the affidavit of the defendant, informing the Court that College Point, at which place he acknowledges he resides, is on Long Island, in Queens County, and not in New-Jersey, and that he resides in New-York, and *nowhere else*; that he has a place of business here, and is actually engaged in business in this City; that he is annoyed by the attachment, and does not desire to wait the expiration of the usual eight days' notice of motion.

Upon these facts, no one appearing to oppose, the motion was granted, and the attachment discharged.

Barrett and Brinsmayd for plaintiff; Platt, Gerard and Bulkley, for defendant.

Escape of a Debtor from Custody—Sheriff Sued for the Debt.

Jacob H. Take vs. *James C. Willett.*—This was an action to recover from Ex-Sheriff Willett the amount of a debt for which the plaintiff had judgment against one Theodore T. Edgerton and one Sebre W. Britton. The judgment was obtained in 1856. After execution against the property of the defendants in that action was returned unsatisfied, execution was issued against their bodies, and placed in the hands of the defendant in this action, who is alleged to have arrested Edgerton, but he finally escaped from custody.

The answer of Willett set forth that he arrested Edgerton and held him in custody until after the commencement of the present action, and that he then escaped from jail without defendant's knowledge.

The case was called at a late hour before Justice CLERKE in the Supreme Court, and is still on.

Levi S. Chatfield for plaintiff; Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel for defendant.

Verdict.

The Western Transportation Company vs. *Meyers et al.*—In this case, reported in Saturday's TIMES, the jury rendered a verdict against Meyers and Ree for the amount claimed, and in favor of the other defendants.

Draper vs. Stouvenel.

We are requested to state that in this cause, reported in the TIMES, of Nov. 23 and 24, and in which it will be remembered the plaintiff recovered a verdict for $1,220, Hon. Truman Smith was counsel for the plaintiff instead of for the defendant.

Notice.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The Court will be organized on Wednesday, the 30th inst., to hear the cases in which the presiding Justice is disqualified from sitting, by reason of his relationship to the parties, or of his being a stockholder in a particular Company. As soon as those cases are disposed of, the other cases will be taken up in regular order, according to the calendar; but the term for hearing of arguments generally will not be continued beyond Friday, the 2d December—the residue of the month being necessary for the examination and decision of the undisposed of cases.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.

BOSWORTH, J.—*Olds* vs. *Vanderbilt.*—Case and four exceptions settled, and papers found with Special Term Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS, SPECIAL TERM.

HILTON, J.—*Hall* vs. *McMahon.*—Motion to appoint Receiver granted. All other orders asked are refused.

Caimpodonica vs. *Ferrane.*—Referee's report confirmed, and judgment ordered for damages reported.

Calendar—TUESDAY, Nov. 29.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Calendar unchanged.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 30½, 37, 80, 22, 98, 100, 101 to 105, 107, 97, 91, 108 to 113, 69, 9, 18, 286, 287, 106, 34, 114, 115.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 265, 2,399, 2,401, 2,403, 2,409, 2,411, 2,413, 2,417, 2,419, 2,421, 2,423, 1,681, 953, 1, 2,161, 1,653, 77, 2,303, 2,223, 2,111. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Monday next.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS, GENERAL TERM.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 28, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 103 bbls. Ashes; 31,303 bbls. Flour; 41,987 bbls. Corn Meal; 73,880 bushels Wheat; 14,585 bushels Corn; 5,500 bushels Rye; 48,587 bushels Barley; 45,770 bushels Oats; 3,271 pkgs. Provisions, and 226 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 100 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 40 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 2,600 bags Rio at 11c.@13c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Has been more active, sales having been made of 3,500 bales, including 2,400 bales *in transitu*. We quote Middling Upland, here, at 11½c. @11¾c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ ℔., indicating a downward tendency in prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands, especially State brands, of Flour have been freely dealt in to-day. The demand from the regular Eastern and local trade has been good. An active though not general inquiry for export has also prevailed. Some low grades have likewise been sought after by speculators. Prices have partially advanced 5c. ℔ bbl. Sales have been reported of 26,500 bbls. including Superfine State at $5 15@$5 20; extra State at $5 32½@$5 40; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 20@$5 35; extra Wisconsin at $5 40@$6 15; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 45@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 80 ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@$5 00
Superfine State	5 15	@ 5 20
Extra State	5 32½	@ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra Wisconsin	5 40	@ 6 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 65	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 85	@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 65	@ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 60	@ 7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 70	@ 7 50

Southern has been in good request, at full rates. Sales have been reported of 3,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$5 80 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 85@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is less active and prices of the better grades tend downward; sales have been made of 475 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 40@$6 35 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $3 60 @$4 35 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $4@$4 10 for new and old Jersey and Pennsylvania, $4 25@$4 30 for Baltimore, and $4 35 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good request, and prices have favored sellers. The reported transactions comprise 47,500 bushels, including fair white Canada at $1 40; prime white Michigan at $1 50; red Western (Winter) at $1 35@$1 37; choice amber, Northern Wisconsin Club, on private terms; fair to good Milwaukee Club, part at $1 22@$1 23; Chicago Spring at $1 18@$1 20; prime white Kentucky at $1 53, and red Southern at $1 40 ℔ bushel. Other lots of Milwaukee Club were being negotiated for, but not finally disposed of, at the close of business. Corn has been in demand, and sales have been reported of 17,500 bushels, at 79c. for new crop mixed Western; 77c.@84c. for new crop yellow Jersey and Southern; 86c. for new and old Jersey (mixed) yellow and Southern; 78c. for new white Southern, and 94c.@95c. for old yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye has been lightly dealt in, chiefly at 90c. ℔ bushel; sales 4,500 bushels. Barley is heavy, and prices are declining. Sales have been reported to-day of 33,500 bushels, including inferior to prime State and Western at 73c.@80c.; and fair to good ordinary Canada East at 75c.@76c. ℔ bushel. Oats are quiet, including Canada, at 47c.@47½c.; Western, at 46½c.@47½c.; State, at 47c.@47½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42½c.@45c.; and Southern, at 40c.@44c., ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales, 900 bales North River at steady rates; 75c.@80c. for shipping lots, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Anticipating heavy arrivals, holders have offered their supplies freely at easier prices. The demand has been good at the reduced figures, but the market closes tamely. Total receipts this week, 96,041 hides. Week's sales, 39,000 hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 12,000 Dry Orinoco, 21 ℔s., at 21c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Orinoco, 20 ℔s., at 21½c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,500 Dry Orinoco, 20 ℔s., on private terms; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 ℔s., at 23½c., 7 months, usual selection; 1,043 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½ ℔s., at 24½c., 6 months, in bond, less duty; 2,000 Dry Montevideo, 23 ℔s., for export, on private terms; 1,000 Dry Cordova, 23 ℔s., for export, on private terms; 3,700 Dry Maracaibo, 22 ℔s., at 20c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Dry Matamoras, 23 ℔s., at 20c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,200 Dry Tampico, 20 ℔s., at 20c., 7 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,500 Dry Chagres, 17@18 ℔s., at 20½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,400 Dry Mexican, *via* New-Orleans, 19 ℔s., at 19c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 600 Dry Savanilla, 25 ℔s., at 15½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 363 Dry Bogota, 19 ℔s., at 21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,667 Dry Porto Cabello, 22 ℔s., on private terms; 400 Dry Caraccas, 23 ℔s., at 20½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 200 Dry Texas, 24 ℔s., at 19c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,050 Dry Southern, 15 ℔s., at 14c.@15½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,800 City Slaughter, 60@70 ℔s., at 8½c. cash; 600 Western Slaughter, 69 ℔s., at 8½c., cash; 500 Western Slaughter, 50@69 ℔s., at 8¾c., 6 months; 400 Southern Slaughter, 35 ℔s., at 8½c.@8¾c., cash; 1,923 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, 45 ℔s., at 13c., cash, less 5 ℔ cent.; 425 Wet Salted B. A. Ox, 70 ℔s., at 13c., cash, less 4 ℔ cent. and duty; 100 bales B. A. Hide Cuttings, on private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 264,200, (same time last year, 13,500, year before 382,300,) 150 bales Calcutta Cow, and 57 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand at former quotations.

IRON—We have heard of sales of 70 tons Scotch Pig at $23 50@$24 ℔ ton, usual credit.

LEAD—Has been moderately inquired for at unchanged figures.

LEATHER—The trade in Sole has been moderate. The week's receipts have been about 51,000 sides. Prices have not varied much. We quote: Oak slaughter and salted, good light, at 30c. @32c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good middle, at 31c. @33c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, at 30c.@31c.; Oak slaughter and salted, light Southern, at 26c. @28c.; Oak slaughter and salted, heavy, for banding, good all weights, at 31c.@33c.; Oak slaughter and salted, Spanish, at 27c.@29c.; Oak slaughter and salted, heavy, cropped, at 36c. @38c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, at 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, at 21½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, at 20½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, California, good light, at 19½c.@20½c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, at 20½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, at 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, at 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, at 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, at 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, at 16c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, at 10c.@12c.; Hemlock slaughter, in rough, at 25c.@28c., ℔ ℔., on six months' credit.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 120 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 26c.@27c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in very slack demand at essentially unaltered quotations. Common Resin, $1 50 ℔ 310 ℔s., delivered. Spirits Turpentine, 45c. ℔ gallon. The increased firmness in freights to British ports—occasioned mainly by the heavier offerings of Breadstuffs and Provisions—operates against an active export trade.

OILS—Linseed has been inquired for, chiefly at 55c.@56c., ℔ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed, and sales have been confined to 950 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $16, for Mess, and $11 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Bacon has been purchased to the extent of 500 boxes Cumberland Middles, deliverable in December and January, at 8½c. ℔ ℔. Lard has not varied much, sales having been made of 450 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef is in fair request, at uniform rates. Sales, to-day, 400 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$20; India Mess, $21 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@18c. for Ohio, ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling, in lots, at from 8c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 100 tcs., at $4@$4 37½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Have been in active request, and sales have been reported of 1,350 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6½c.@7½c.; with 5,500 bags (reported as) Bahia, on terms not ascertained.

TALLOW—Sales 6,000 ℔s., part at 10½c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 500 bbls., in lots, at 27c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the reported engagements included 100 bales Sea Island Cotton, at 9-32d. ℔ ℔.; 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s.; 20,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 6d.; 120 bbls Oil Cake, on private terms; and, by steamer, 400 boxes Cheese, at 40s. For London, 80 tons Logwood, at 25s. For Glasgow, 500 bbls. Flour, as 2s. 6d.

CLOSE OF THE WASHINGTON STATUE FAIR.—The Boston *Transcript* says the Washington Statue Fair in that city closed on Thanksgiving night, and that the net proceeds, we believe, will amount to a sum sufficient to warrant the Committee to order Mr. BALL to proceed at once upon his work. The Music Hall was crowded during the evening. Mr. EVERETT and CHARLES SUMNER were present, and were very cordially received at every hand. Many articles were drawn, and sales were brisk. Mr. EVERETT's MS of his oration on Mr. CHOATE was drawn by Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. EVERETT's MS of his address on WEBSTER was secured by B. J. LANG; the Virginia Album was drawn by Mrs. T. R. CUMMINS; the Autograph Book was secured by B. F. GUILD; the bronze Webster and Choate fell to GEO. B. BLAKE.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HOUSEKEEPERS,

USE JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS, the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Depot No. 345 Washington-st., New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 1st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 38 West 20th-st., near 5th-av.,

is now open for the reception of Pupils. The "FINISHING CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to Young Ladies, who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH.—FRENCH persons wishing to learn English, or Americans wishing to learn French, can receive instruction at their residences, on very moderate terms, by ELISHA HINDS, (late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute,) No. 425 Pacific-st., corner Nevins, Brooklyn. Refers to the President of the New-York Free Academy.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL (with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 873 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. [illegible] and at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the School. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 9 years old.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 348 BROADWAY.—Schools supplied with competent teachers; also, with books, apparatus, etc. References: Dr. Lowell Mason, Faculty Rutgers College, etc. Wanted, a gentleman to teach piano, guitar and organ, to go South; salary $600. Also, competent teachers, (ladies,) of piano, guitar and singing, to go to Alabama and Tennessee; salary $300 to $600 and board. Also, a gentleman for a public school in New-York; salary $650.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY and a member of the Union Theological Seminary will be glad to devote, during the Winter, two hours per day to instruction in the classics and the common branches of an English education. The best references will be given. Address Rev. BENJAMIN N. MARTIN, No. 116 4th-st., New-York.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

FRENCH CLASS.—$2 FOR TWELVE LESSONS.—Mme. A. GUEUMARD Brevetée de l'Université de France Academie de Paris, respectfully offers to schools or private persons, competent lessons in the French language; and can give unquestionable references. No. 43 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

EDWARD KOESSLY, PROFESSOR OF the German-American Institute. No. 309 West 22d-st., wishes to employ a few of his leisure hours in giving private lessons in the German language and literature.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE WINTER Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained of E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st., or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—ENtering its twenty-third year—embraces primary, commercial and classical departments. For circulars, call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, OF LONG experience in teaching, wishes for an engagement as daily governess; her qualifications are English in all its branches, and French and German, (acquired in those countries;) has no objection to evening lessons for adults. Address B. G. W., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A PROTESTANT female lady as resident teacher in a first-class female institute in this City. Also, a teacher of guitar and vocal music for the South. Call on Rev. G. G. SAXE, Educational Agency, Bible House, New-York.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,

MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR

MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,

For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.

At wholesale and retail.

PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,

ESTABLISHED IN 1834,

Manufacturer of

GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.

Manufactory and Warerooms,

Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,

near Broadway, New-York.

Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,

OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

"The best Piano existing."

Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.

Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

HAINES BROTHERS

PIANO FORTES

For sale low at their new warerooms No. 626 Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.) Pianos to rent.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.

Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.

T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

A SPLENDID SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano-forte for sale cheap; elegantly finished in modern style; nearly new; best City maker; fully warranted; made to order for the present owner; has round corners, carved moulding, and is a gem in tone; is perfect in every way. Apply at No. 676 6th-av., third brick house from 40th-st. Will be sold a bargain if applied for in two days. Can be seen from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS. MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S CELEBRATED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, unsurpassed in tone and action, good SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at $75 to $200. MELODEONS very low. New Pianos and Melodeons TO RENT and rent applied on purchase.

T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

A SPLENDID SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano for $170; been used a little; in perfect order; one for $160 and $140; also a large stock of new pianos at great bargains. No. 348 Bleecker-st.

G. & H. BARMORE.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR quality, new and second-hand, for sale or to rent, at reduced prices. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., NO. [illegible] Broadway, Piano Forte manufacturers. School and cottage pianos adapted to the use of schools and seminaries, at half the usual price of ordinary piano-fortes.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANUfacturer, No. 357 Canal-st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.

MUSICAL BOXES.

PAILLARD & MARTIN HAVE ALWAYS on hand a very large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.

TOY MUSICAL BOXES,

HARMONIPHONES,

MANDOLINES,

OUVERTURES,

EXPRESSIVES,

FORTE-PIANOS, etc.

Also, a splendid SINGING BIRD, in a rich enameled case. In their stock will be found selections from the newest and most familiar Operas, as well as dances, songs, sacred hymns, and a great number of POPULAR AMERICAN MELODIES. MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,

(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.)

No. 47 Water-st.,

Sole Agents for

JULES ROBIN & CO. COGNAC,

ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,

GRAPELEAF GIN,

DEWDROP GIN.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Lucia di Lammermoor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—John Bull—The Moustache Mania.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Richard III.—Sketches in India.

WASHINGTON HALL, Williamsburgh.—Levees of Dollie Dalton—3 P. M. and 7½ P. M.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—Exhibition of Paintings.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret—Nobbs.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Love is Blind—Never too Late to Mend.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Doom of Deville.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Grand Charity Concert.

TEMPLE HALL—Model of Solomon's Temple.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Old Folks' Concert.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street. Closes on Monday.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Two days later advices from the Pacific have been brought overland to St. Louis. Business at San Francisco remained without material improvement. The engrossing topic of talk was the approaching election of a State Senator, for which Gov. Weller had issued his writ. The long-vexed question of the bulkheads on the San Francisco water-line is understood to be involved in this canvass, and hence the prevalent interest. The old war against the Chinese threatened to be revived, with augmented animosity. An association, designed to exclude them from all save menial employments, had been formed at San Francisco, and was destined to embrace the entire State.

The simultaneous arrival from Havana of the *Empire City* at this port, of the *Moses Taylor* at New-Orleans, and of the *Isabel* at Charleston, furnishes dates from Cuba to the 26th inst. The ceremonies attending the reception and inauguration of Gen. Serrano, the new Captain-General, were performed on the 24th with unparalleled splendor.

Troops are rapidly concentrating in Charlestown, preparing to ward off any attempts which may be made to rescue John Brown from his rapidly approaching execution. In true revolutionary style churches have been turned into barracks, and the people have thrown open their houses to the brave defenders of their hearth-stones. A town which was originally intended to accommodate hardly a thousand inhabitants, can not receive an acquisition of seven hundred militia without making preparations accordingly. Gov. Wise continues to assert that these preparations are not made because of groundless fears. His emissaries who have been scattered through Pennsylvania and Ohio, have sent him what they consider to be reliable information concerning large bodies of men who are moving to the rescue. Meantime, here and there through the Southern States, vagrants, peddlers and agents, of all kinds, are regarded suspiciously and closely watched.

The Stevenson contract for transporting the United States mails between New-York and Rio de Janeiro, was executed at the Post Office Department yesterday. Almost simultaneously news reached the Brazilian legation of the ratification of a grant by the Imperial Government of Brazil to Mr. Stevenson, of a monopoly of the line for ten years, with a handsome subsidy for each round trip—the vessels to touch at Bahia, Pernambuco and St. Thomas. Of the West Indian postage, under his American engagement, the contractor receives the whole amount.

The Board of Supervisors, yesterday, adopted a resolution authorizing the Police Commissioners to employ 400 special policemen, at $2 a day, to keep order at the approaching election, and directing that members of the old Municipal Police force should be so employed as far as practicable. A communication was received from the Comptroller transmitting detailed estimates of the receipts and expenditures of the County Government for the year 1860; it was directed that 500 copies be printed. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee charged with the investigation of the affairs of the Commissioners of Records to send for persons and papers. The Committee on Annual Taxes reported that a return had been made to the *mandamus* issued by the Supreme Court at the suit of McSpedon & Baker, requiring the Board to show cause why it should not raise by tax $193,820 26 for the Commissioners of Records, objecting to the granting thereof, and that the *mandamus* had been denied. It was directed that 500 copies of the report and the legal documents accompanying it be printed, and that A. R. Lawrence Jr., who managed the case for the Board, be paid $500 for counsel fees. A communication was transmitted to the Board of Aldermen, signed by the Special Committee appointed by the Brooklyn Common Council to negotiate with the authorities of this City for the alteration of the terms of sale, so as to restore the rates of ferriage charged in 1853 and 1854, or to secure to the City of Brooklyn these ferry franchises. The Committee calls attention to the resolution under which it acts, and urges the action of the Corporation of New-York. The Aldermen appointed a Special Committee to confer with the Brooklyn delegation, transacted some routine business, and adjourned to Thursday. In the Board of Councilmen a resolution in favor of compensating Assistant Clerks for extra services to Committees, was laid over. Mr. Oscanyan's bill, for services rendered as interpreter, when the Turkish Rear-Admiral visited this City, was disposed of in the same way.

"Mozart Hall" had its ratification last evening, "Mozart Hall" for that purpose transferring itself to Cooper Institute. The room was abundantly crowded, large Republican reinforcements coming to the aid of the unterrified, and giving cheerful applause to the proceedings in exchange for an occasional round for Mr. Opdyke. The orator of the occasion was *facile princeps* Mr. Fernando Wood, who exalted the aims of his partisans and the virtue of himself, in a speech of some length and great eloquence. There was no mistaking the sense of the meeting—to wit, that at all hazards, whether by the name of Wood, or Opdyke, or Ogden, the nominee of Tammany Hall was to be beaten on next Tuesday. The American Convention devoted the evening to debating the advisability of abandoning Mr. Ogden, whom it had previously indorsed, and of sustaining other candidates. The discussion lasted until after midnight, when the Convention divided; the party withdrawing, determined to sustain Mr. Ogden, if he persists in running, and if not to support Mr. Havemeyer. The remainder approved the Republican ticket.

In the Court of General Sessions, the Grand Jury brought four indictments for assault and battery against James Irving, Superintendent of Markets. They also indicted "Palace Garden" as a nuisance, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. De Forest, the proprietor. Thomas McAuley was convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon on James J. Byrne, on Oct. 28, and remanded for sentence. Some other cases of minor importance were disposed of.

The iron steamer *Matanzas*, built for Mora Brothers, Navarro & Co., at the Delamater Works, was successfully launched yesterday morning. A large number who assembled to witness the spectacle were disappointed, as the state of the tide, caused by a strong northwest wind, rendered an early launch necessary.

At the sixth Anniversary meeting of the Southern Aid Society, last evening, in the Mercer-street Church, the annual statement was read by Dr. Stiles, showing that the Society disbursed last year in aid of Southern churches and missionaries, $15,900. Dr. S. H. Cox delivered a characteristic address on Slavery and John Brown, taking decidedly conservative grounds, and advocating the perpetuity of the American Union as a means of disseminating the Gospel.

The Stock Market yesterday, after a large business in the forenoon at a further advance in prices, closed somewhat unsettled; New-York Central 82⅜@82½ ℔ cent. The fluctuations in Pacific Mail were wide and frequent from 90 to 85 ℔ cent., closing 85¾, cash. The Exchanges opened steady for the Boston steamer; the business not yet large; London 109¾@110. Money rates same as last week. The Bank Statement shows a slight decline in Discounts, and a decrease in the Specie average of $911,000, in the absence of the California remittance, which did not reach Bank until to-day.

Flour was quite active, sales having been made of 29,975 bbls. Prices partially advanced 5c. ℔ bbl. Wheat and Corn were in demand. Barley was plenty and depressed. Cotton was more freely purchased at, however, a shade easier rates. Provisions exhibited less animation. Rio Coffee attracted more attention, as did, likewise, Sugars and Whisky. Hay, Rice and Linseed Oil were in request. The freight engagements were heavier.

Our Municipal Emperor.

The New-York *Herald* thinks that Mr. Fernando Wood ought to be made Mayor of New-York, because the Mayoralty is really a matter of no sort of consequence whatever, the capacity of our citizens for being plundered and put to shame not having yet been by any means exhausted. The *Tribune* labors for the same end, because the subversion of civil order, and the blackening of our municipal name, and the complete surrender of the interests and the peace of nearly a million of American citizens into the keeping of a branded and unscrupulous demagogue, are trivial considerations in its mind, when compared with the sweet hope of demoralizing the Democratic Party. That any good thing should come out of Tammany is intolerable to our fanatical friends of the true partisan type. They cannot deny that in the persons of Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Tilden, Tammany has given us two good candidates for two of the most important offices of our City Government; and they know perfectly well that, while the election of any other candidates as worthy of these posts must necessarily be problematical in the extreme, the election of these gentlemen is morally certain, if the honest and right-minded voters of New-York, the citizens who feel that their first duty is to those of their own household, will but unite cordially in their support. But party-spirit and the low cunning of faction have long ago made it a cardinal principle with all thorough-paced partisans that if you cannot do a good thing yourself, you must, at all risks, do your best to prevent your opponents from doing it. Better that New-York should be given over to the swift destruction of a Vigilance Committee than that Tammany should have the credit of saving us with a Democratic nomination!

Mr. Fernando Wood supports himself with much less recondite reasons than these. He has in fact a monomania for trying to be a Mayor; and like all monomaniacs dashes so desperately forward at the object of his passion, that his more cool and calculating friends must be sorely puzzled to keep him in line. He last night delivered himself at the Cooper Institute before a motley and vociferous crowd of perhaps a thousand persons, of his views and aspirations in connection with the Chief Magistracy of New-York. This manifesto was somewhat less aromatic with the frankincense of religious faith than the famous homily on "earthly dominances" and early piety as a pathway to political office, which distilled like the dew of Hermon from the lips of Mr. Wood upon the astonished children of the Catholic charities some time since. It was less affluent with the tangled wealth of interlacing metaphors than Mr. Wood's hardly less famous appeal to the citizens of New-Rochelle. But it was not less characteristic than either of those memorable orations. As Mr. Wood observes of the metropolis, in an impressive but rather truncated sentence, that "the influence of New-York is pervading," so may we say of Mr. Wood, that *his* influence is pervading. He scents all his speeches with himself, and we have the whole man exhaled to us in the rhetoric of his last night's harangue. No voter of New-York should fail to do this singular composition the justice which it deserves. The "pervading influence" of New-York, we are again assured by Mr. Wood, who is quite a Sphinx in the way of solemn riddles, "is much examined and commented upon by the statesmen of Europe." We accept this imposing intelligence without pretending to understand it; and recommend our readers to imitate the "statesmen of Europe," and to examine and comment upon Mr. Wood as much as they possibly can.

Mr. Wood does not agree with his supporters of the *Herald*, that the Mayoralty is a joke. He esteems it, on the contrary, to be "a municipal mystery," which, in his own time, it certainly was to all tax-payers seeking a reason for the burdens that they bore. He thinks that the Mayor of New-York is called upon to play the part of Divine Providence to a million of heterogeneous human souls, whirling here together in this great vortex of a City. He thinks that omnipotence, omniscience and perfect benevolence are the merest elementary qualifications to be required of the mortal who aspires to this sublime elevation. In fact, he puts such an estimate upon the Mayoralty as to make us suspect him of proving false to his first love. He clearly can no longer think the "Presidency of the United States the highest of earthly dominances." An omnipotent, omniscient, perfectly benevolent Mayor of a "City which is a great empire," is a being which is not to be spoken of in the same breath with a mere President. The Emperor of China himself would spontaneously *kotow* to Mr. Wood's ideal Mayor.

And therefore Mr. Wood submits to the humiliation of praying the people once again to give him their "most sweet voices." Because the Mayor of New-York "must be all-powerful," and because in order to be beneficently all-powerful, he must be utterly free from every taint of human frailty or partisan passion, Mr. Wood will kindly consent to be our Mayor once more. He knows that we need a Dictator, a Municipal Emperor, endowed "with a sovereign power antagonistic to the generally received ideas of Republicanism;" and he knows, too, that he is the only man in New-York who is fit to fill this throne. His reasons for desiring his own election are summed up in his own conviction that he possesses, and only he, the requisites of "a strong executive head, with nerve, will, courage and capacity." Let me be elected, cries Mr. Wood, and let me have the largest discretion to rule you as I shall think fit, and I will play the despot with such a magical skill that you will never think of troubling yourself about politics any more. Just how Mr. Wood expects, if elected, to induce a Republican Legislature at Albany first to create an imperial crown for the Mayor of New-York, and then to ask him to wear it, we are not at present informed. From this part of our little Cæsar's programme the veil has not yet been lifted. But we may well spare all inquiry on this head. Mr. Wood's expectation that he can compel a modification of our City Charter by the mere weight of his dreadful presence in the Mayor's office of New-York, absurd as it is, is on the whole the least absurd and by far the most modest of all his expectations. The *Herald's* reasons for supporting this indescribable candidate are futile enough. The *Tribune's* motives for doing him guerrilla service are sufficiently inconsistent with all true patriotism and common sense. But none of his friends or favorers have put Mr. Wood into so odious and ridiculous a light as he has done himself. His avowal that if he were chosen Mayor he would undertake not only to "manage the hoards of the poor," and to "look after the rich" of our City, but also to "maintain the nationality" of the Union, reveals the ambitions of this hair-brained and unprincipled schemer, is an aspect at once so ludicrous and so audacious that every sensible man in New-York ought to feel himself personally responsible for putting an end to the insolent and preposterous farce. The apathy of our busy citizens, and the shamelessness of party passion, have brought us to this. These alone have made it possible for a defeated and scandalous politician to stand up before us all, and claim for himself that he is the only man in New-York who can save us from anarchy, and that he will undertake the business if we will agree to make him absolute lord and master of us and of our City. If anything can sting us into doing our municipal duty, this last escapade of Mr. Fernando Wood will certainly do the work.

A Chapter from Experience.

Possibly some of our readers may remember the election for Mayor in 1856. It presented features so much like those of the present contest that a recurrence to them may not be without interest and value.

Fernando Wood was then Mayor, and was the regular candidate of the Democratic Party for reëlection. His administration of the office, however, had excited very general dissatisfaction, even in the ranks of his own party, and James S. Libby had been put in nomination as an independent Democrat against him. His friends were confident, not perhaps of his success, but of his ability to draw off a very large vote from the regular nominee, and so, perhaps, secure his defeat. There was, also, a very strong feeling in favor of reform in the City Government, and James R. Whiting, Esq., was nominated to represent it.

Here were two Democratic candidates in the field against Wood—and this fact naturally stimulated both the Republicans and Americans to believe that their candidates could be elected by a plurality vote. It seemed certain that the Democratic vote would be so nearly divided as to give an easy victory to the strongest of these two parties. A. J. Bleecker was accordingly nominated by the Republicans, and Isaac O. Barker by the Americans. Strenuous efforts were made to effect a union of the parties opposed to Wood—at least of two of them—but in vain. Each felt so secure in its reliance upon the division in the Democratic ranks, that no proposition for union could receive a moment's attention. The Republicans talked quite as confidently of electing Bleecker as the *Tribune* now does of electing Opdyke; while Mr. Whiting was quite as sure of his own success as Mr. Ogden now is of his election.

The vote for the several candidates resulted thus:

Fernando Wood, Dem.	34,566
Isaac O. Barker, American	25,182
Anthony J. Bleecker, Rep.	9,671
James S. Libby, Ind. Dem.	4,684
James R. Whiting, Reform	3,638
Total vote	77,741

The confidence of the several parties in their own strength, and their reliance on Democratic divisions, thus led to the election of Fernando Wood. At the next election the lesson was not lost. All the opponents of Wood united against him, and the result stood thus:

Daniel F. Tiemann	43,198
Fernando Wood	40,908
Total vote	84,106

Of this aggregate vote at least 10,000 were illegal—two-thirds of them being cast for Wood, who had entire control of the ballot-boxes. It was the union of his opponents alone which secured his defeat.

At the last State Election, this month, the vote showed the following as about the relative strength of the several parties:

Democratic	35,000
Republican	17,000
American	3,500

The Republicans profess to believe that the Democratic vote will be about equally divided between Wood and Havemeyer, and that they will thus stand a good chance of electing their candidate. Even if that vote should be thus divided, the Republicans must not only hold their ground but must increase their vote. There will doubtless be an increased aggregate vote of perhaps 10,000. On the Democratic side Wood will be very likely to get the benefit of it, inasmuch as the regular Democratic vote was mainly called out at the State election, while Wood's friends, having been thrown overboard at Syracuse, had no special interest in the canvass. It is quite certain, moreover, that from 1,500 to 2,500 of the thorough-going, out-and-out party Republicans will vote for Wood, in order to strengthen him for the Charleston Convention, in the hope thereby to divide and disturb the Democratic councils. Of the increase, therefore, Wood is likely to receive the largest share:—and if the Republicans are right in their assumption that the Democratic vote proper will be nearly equally divided, Wood will receive from 20,000 to 23,000 votes,—leaving Havemeyer from 17,000 to 20,000.

If this estimate is correct, what chance have the Republicans of defeating Wood—even if they desire it, as they profess to do? Their increase in voters will not equal the loss of votes cast for Wood. They will get no accessions from the Americans or the Whigs. And if, as they pretend, the contest is between Opdyke and Wood, the latter will certainly be elected.

Our own opinion is, that the contest is between Havemeyer and Wood; and that every good citizen, in the Republican ranks or elsewhere, who regards his duty to the City as of higher obligation than his allegiance to party, and who deprecates the election of Wood as at once dishonorable and disastrous, owes it to himself and the public to vote for Mr. Havemeyer. He is a man of known ability and of tried integrity. He has had large experience in public affairs, and has for two terms given the City the example of a Mayor who did his duty honestly and faithfully—using his power for the public good, and not for the promotion of his personal ambition or his party schemes.

A Very Small Fiction.

From the Tribune.

The Neutrality of the Times.—We are informed upon the most undoubted authority, that last night two citizens took to the Times office an article advancing the interests of Mr. Opdyke to the Mayoralty, and agreed upon the price for its publication as an advertisement. The article subsequently came to the notice of one of the editors, who, upon learning its purport, said that it could not be published for the sum agreed upon, but that it could for double the price. The gentlemen tendering the article, deeming this a piece of imposition, withdrew it. We leave comment upon the proceeding for our citizens to make.

The *Tribune* must be hard pressed when it descends to such paltry complaints as this. At *half-past one o'clock*, on Sunday night, two gentlemen came with a political advertisement for the Times of next morning. They had been told the price by the night clerk, and offered their *check* in payment. The clerk declined to receive this, and referred them to the night manager—who told them the paper was just going to press—that twice the price offered would be no inducement to delay the issue—that he knew nothing of the value of their check, and that they must wait until the next day and see the Editor. They told him it was a political advertisement, such as the Times was publishing every day. He asked, in reply, if it was a part of the same series, and to be charged to the same parties,—as they were known to be responsible. The reply was, "No." He then declined to receive it, and the parties repaired to the *Tribune* office with the story of their griefs.

The advertising columns of the Times are open to the *Tribune's* friends, to precisely the same extent and on precisely the same terms as to anybody else. They will oblige us, however, and consult their own comfort, by handing them in before 2 o'clock in the morning, and by bringing either the money or the name of some party known to be responsible. They must remember that we print some 10,000 more daily papers than the *Tribune*, and cannot afford, therefore, to keep our columns open until so late an hour as our neighbor.

We should like to know, moreover, why the *Tribune* speaks about "the *neutrality* of the Times" in this municipal contest. We are not neutral, and have never pretended to be so. We are for the election of Mr. Havemeyer, because we know, from experience, he will make an honest and efficient Mayor, and because we believe his success necessary to the defeat of Fernando Wood. In another column the *Tribune* speaks of the Times as "the organ of Tammany Hall." Why not stick to one slander, at least for one issue of the sheet?

Musical.

Academy of Music.—Mlle. Adelina Patti, our young and remarkable prima donna, who, in a single stride, has reached the sympathies of the entire musical public, will make her third appearance to-night, as *Lucia*, in the opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor." It is worth a long journey to hear a singer so fresh and perfect in this very delightful *rôle*. There will, we hope, be a fine attendance.

Concert.—Mr. C. Jerome Hopkins—a gentleman who has associated himself with native American music, in a way which should obtain for him the warmest sympathy of all musicians and amateurs—gives a concert, to-night, in the large Hall of Palace Garden. Mr. Hopkins has provided an attractive programme, and will be assisted by Miss Hattie Andem, Miss Harriet Westervelt, Mr. Geo. Simpson, Mr. L. Schrieber, (cornet,) Mr. W. H. Currie, (piano,) Mr. John Jameson, (piano,) and a vocal quartette party.

French Theatre.—Mr. Sam Cowell, a comic singer of decided repute in England, made his first appearance here last night, and with success. Mr. Cowell is not a stranger to the American public, having been "brought up" in our midst. His best successes, however, have been made in London, where comic singing is at once a tradition and a profession. The pieces selected last night were good and intrinsically funny, but the uproarious element was lost owing to the fact that songs like the "Cork Leg," "Clean your Boots," "Lord Lovel," &c., are, although novelties here, not exactly adapted to our perception of fun. We may add, however, that Mr. Cowell gave them admirably. We are persuaded that it will be to the interest of the management to provide a different sort of programme. A drawing-room entertainment of a comic character, and aiming at pleasant ridicule of the trivialities of the moment, could not fail to be a success. For such an entertainment there is certainly no better singer here than Mr. Cowell.

Mr. S. B. Wells, the great pianist, and Dr. Guilmette were the artists who assisted Mr. Cowell. Mr. Wells played superbly, as he always does, and Dr. Guilmette was a refreshing oasis in a vocal desert. Mr. Hicks, from the London Academy of Music, played the accompaniments to Mr. Cowell's songs, and seems to understand the peculiarities of the singer. One of the latter's best efforts was a comic history of bad "Macbeth,"—a descriptive piece in the John Parry style, ending with an imitation of a celebrated tragedian, and a Scotch fling.

Mr. Cowell's entertainments will take place three times a week—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Obituary.

Hon. Z. Collins Lee, Judge of the Superior Court, died in Baltimore, on Saturday morning last, at 5 o'clock. His decease was the result of an attack of paralysis, with which he had been seized a few days previously. Judge Lee was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, Dec. 5, 1805. His father, Richard Bland Lee, was an intimate friend of President Madison. When quite young, Mr. Lee graduated at the University of Virginia, and immediately entered upon the study of the law, settling in Baltimore to practice his profession. Mr. Tyler, on the death of President Harrison, appointed Mr. Lee to the office of District-Attorney. President Taylor reappointed him to the same office in 1849, as a reward, probably, for the arduous and effective labors which he performed throughout the political campaign which terminated with the success of the party, the principles of which he so ably advocated. In November, 1855, he was elected Judge of the Superior Court for a term of ten years, eight of which he had served at the time of his death. Appropriate action was taken in all the Baltimore Courts on Saturday. A petition, unanimously signed by the members of the Bar, was forwarded to the Governor of Maryland, asking for the appointment of Hon. Robert Martin, now special Judge of the Superior Court, to the vacancy created by Judge Lee's death.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Baltimore, Monday, Nov. 28.

The funeral of Judge Lee took place to-day, and was largely attended.

From Havana.

THREE ARRIVALS YESTERDAY—INAUGURATION OF THE NEW CAPTAIN-GENERAL—MARKETS.

The steamship *Empire City*, Capt. John McGowan, having left New-Orleans at 10 A. M., on the 20th inst., arrived at Havana on the 23d, reached this port last evening. She brings from New-Orleans $34,400, in Mexican dollars, consigned to the Metropolitan Bank.

By telegraph, we learn that the *Isabel*, from Havana on the 25th, yesterday reached Charleston, and the *Moses Taylor*, from Havana on the 26th, is reported at New-Orleans.

The steamship *Northern Light*, with the California mails, left Havana on the 25th, for New-York.

Gen. Serrano, the new Captain-General, having arrived some days previously, on the 24th, amid great demonstrations of rejoicing, took the oath of office.

Sugar was firm, and prices had advanced a quarter real ℔ arrobe.

The stock at Havana and Matanzas was 79,000 boxes, against 60,000 last year.

Molasses was nominal.

Freights were depressed, owing to the unusual number of vessels in port.

Exchanges were advancing; Sterling was 15¾@16 ℔ cent. premium.

Drafts on New-York at sixty days were 3¾@4 ℔ cent. premium, and on New-Orleans, short time, 5@6 ℔ cent. Mexican Dollars were at 9 ℔ cent. premium.

An Accomplished Scoundrel.—Dr. W. M. M. Howard, of Bradford, Vt., recently sentenced to the State Prison for causing the death of a young lady while attempting to produce an abortion, proves to be a native of Ireland, whose real name is Drew. He has paid parties in Hartford $1,200 damages for malpractice; was once obliged to refund the Burlington Bank $1,000, out of which he had swindled it, and then was arrested for rape on a patient, the wife of a student in Dartmouth College. Her death permitted him to escape from punishment for this villainy; and he next succeeded in marrying the widow of a man who had died while under his care. After swindling her out of all her property, he left her to die broken hearted, and committed the crime for which he now suffers. At his house near Bradford, there died, last Summer, three young women in the course of a few weeks, who had sought his aid to hide their shame.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Democratic Programme for the Organization of the House—Dispatches from Lieutenant-General Scott—The Brazilian Mail Contract—A Noteworthy Coincidence—Health of Secretary Floyd—Biography of Secretary Toucey.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Nov. 28.

The Democratic programme for the House nominations is pretty definitely made up on a basis intended to unite the two great wings of the party. Bocock, of Virginia, is to be put forward for the Speakership, Allen for the Clerkship, and Banks, of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, for Printer. The scheme is a strong one, probably the strongest which the Democracy could have concocted. Bocock's name will command respect, at least, from all sides, and indicates a disposition to make head against the ultraisms of a certain conspicuous faction in the Old Dominion more bent on President-making than on saving the country.

The War Department is in possession of dispatches from Gen. Scott, brought by the Overland Mail, confirmatory of advices by telegraph. Gen. Scott had fixed his head-quarters on the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, at Port Townsend, and declares he will in no case go beyond the limits of the United States. Nothing of interest has occurred since the date of Gen. Harney's report, of Oct. 20. All the British cruisers, the *Basilisk* excepted, had returned to their usual anchorage. Commissioner Campbell, and Capt. Pickett, of the Ninth Infantry, had arrived at head-quarters.

Mr. J. D. Stevenson's contract for mail service between New-York and Rio Janeiro was signed to-day. Upon all letters from the West Indies, not otherwise paying sea-postage, the contractor is to receive the total amount collected. All other letters will pay two cents each. By a curious coincidence, dispatches were to-day received by the Brazilian legation announcing the ratification of Mr. Stevenson's contract with the Government of Brazil, in accordance with which he obtains a monopoly of the line for ten years, and eighteen thousand dollars each trip for the Brazilian mails. His vessels are to touch at Bahia, Pernambuco and St. Thomas.

Señor Mata, the Mexican resident Minister, failed to receive dispatches from Mexico by telegraph; but he credits the report of Gen. Dollado's defeat at Queretaro.

Secretary Floyd will remain during the Winter at the Soldiers' Home, in deference to the advice of his physicians, who counsel him to avoid excitement as far as may be practicable.

A biography of Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, prepared by a gentleman of Washington, will soon be given to the Press. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Monday, Nov. 28.

According to private advices, the United States steamer *Wabash* was to have left Genoa for Gibraltar on the 7th inst., and is expected to arrive in New-York about the 10th December.

Those members of Congress who are now here strongly object to the new arrangement for seating the members of the House.

Chief-Engineer Everett has been ordered to the sloop-of-war *Iroquois*.

Gen. Jessup is still, as he has been for several months past, incapacitated by sickness from attending to his public duties.

The Loss of the Indian.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS LOST AND SAVED.

St. John, N. B., Monday Nov. 28.

The following is a list of the steerage passengers by the *Indian*:

SAVED.

V. G. Howland.
Franz Kulstar, wife and four children.
Mr. Eickmann.
Richard Brown.
G. Croman.
Wm. Cross.
Joseph Maun.
Anton Borgesson.
Wm. Masin.
Mr. Pierson.

DROWNED

Lewis J. Moses, wife and two children.
Mrs. Eickmann and child.
Alexander Deane.
James Dixon.
Thomas Chanonhouse.
William Johnston.

(Signed) THOMAS ROBERTSON, Purser.

Jefferson Territory.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT—COMPILATION OF A CODE OF LAWS—MINING.

St. Louis, Monday, Nov. 28.

The Denver City Express has arrived here, bringing dates of the 17th inst., and $6,000 in treasure.

The Provisional Government was working harmoniously.

The Legislature was engaged in perfecting a code of laws, and concerting measures to raise revenue to carry on the Government.

Mining continued to be prosecuted to a considerable extent, the weather having been more favorable than anticipated.

From Brownsville.

THE PLACE CLOSELY BESEIGED BY CORTINAS.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Nov. 28.

Brownsville dates of the 20th inst. are received. Lieut. Tennison, of the cutter *Dodge*, reports that two hundred and ninety men were guarding the city, which was closely besieged, although no attack had yet been made upon it.

From Utah.

EXECUTION OF FERGUSON.

St. Louis, Mo., Monday, Nov. 28.

The Utah mail of the 3d inst. brings accounts of the execution of Thomas A. Ferguson for the murder of Alexander Carpenter. This is the first judicial execution which has ever taken place in the Territory.

The Great Land Suit.

BATES VERSUS THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Chicago, Monday, Nov. 28.

The case of Geo. C. Bates against the Illinois Central Railroad, which has been on trial in the United States Court the past fortnight, involving the right of the defendants to their dépôt property in Chicago, was decided to day in favor of the road. This is the second time the case has been tried with the same result.

Charter Election at Hartford.

Hartford, Monday, Nov. 28.

The annual Hartford town election occurred today, and resulted in a decided Republican triumph. The Republicans elect a Town Clerk and Selectmen, by majorities ranging from fifty to five hundred, and also five constables, while the Democrats elect but two. The Grand Jurors are equally divided. Three thousand votes were cast—about the usual number at our annual elections.

Rhode Island Politics.

Providence, R. I., Monday, Nov. 28.

The American-Republican and Republican State Committees have formed a union and joined in a call for a State Convention.

The Southern Pacific Railway.

Louisville, Ky., Monday, Nov. 28.

The remaining three-fifths of the $250,000 have been raised here for the construction of the Southern Pacific Railway. This secures Mr. Thompson's acceptance of the Presidency, and the immediate extension of the road.

The Gale on Lake Erie.

Buffalo, Monday, Nov. 28.

No losses are reported by the late gale on Lake Erie, except that of the schooner *W. H. Craig*, with a cargo of 16,000 bushels of wheat. She went on the breakwater this morning, and is insured in the Buffalo Mutual Company.

Non-Arrival of the North Briton.

Portland, Me., Monday, Nov. 28—Midnight.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *North Briton*, now due at this port with Liverpool dates of the 16th inst.

The Late Fire at Troy.—The insurances on the loss by the great fire at Troy, on Friday, are as follows:

Liverpool & London	$5,000	Mechanics' & Trad'rs.	$1,300
Firemen's, N. Y.	5,000	Continental	2,000
Atlantic, N. Y.	4,000	Market	1,800
Merchants', N. Y.	3,000	Montauk & Norwich	1,500
Excelsior, N. Y.	3,000	State, New-Haven, Ct.	550
Etna, Hartford	3,000	Springfield, Mass.	1,250
Market, N. Y.	1,300		
Total insurances			$32,700
Total loss			$80,000

SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY.

Anniversary Meeting in Mercer-street Church—Dr. S. H. Cox on Slavery and John Brown.

A meeting of about one hundred persons convened at the Mercer-street Church last evening, on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the Southern Aid Society.

Rev. Mr. Bliss, of Boston, opened the proceedings with prayer.

Mr. James Boorman, who presided, addressed the meeting. He was convinced that the Society had done much to conciliate feeling between the North and the South. He hoped that this mediatorial enterprise would meet with more encouragement, and the object of the Society—the diffusion of God's word to every creature—be more effectually carried out.

Mr. Girard Hallock, the Treasurer, read the statement of the Society's operations, of which an official abstract is given in the report of Mr. Stiles subsequently read. Mr. Hallock stated that the average expense of carrying on the Society had been but $2,000, which was more than made up by the contributions of officers.

Rev. Dr. Stiles, previous to reading the annual report, said the Society had not had the ordinary impulses of charitable associations in the use of the Churches for public appeals, and the other means usually afforded for the building up of such Associations. The following is the abstract:

Our enterprise has made a moderate but wholesome progress from the day of its organization. The operations of the last year have been peculiarly encouraging.

Our Missionary Means wear a cheerful aspect. The first year the committee collected $4,500; the second, $8,800; the third, $11,300; the fourth, (the crisis,) $9,400; the fifth, $10,500; the last year, including about $3,000 received and disbursed by Southern Auxiliaries, $15,960.

Our Missionary Results have been equally encouraging. Witness:

1. The Special Reports of the Churches. Almost all the Mission churches have been supplied. In some of the Presbyteries every church is reported to be in "a flourishing condition;" in others, every church seems to have enjoyed a positive revival and a considerable ingathering, while others still report repeated refreshings during the year. Old sanctuaries have been repaired, and new ones erected; discouraged congregations revived, and new churches formed; salaries improved, and contributors augmented; a number of churches have been self-sustaining, and many more zealously aiming to reach the same point. On the whole, while no unpromising signs disturb us, an air of encouragement pervades our entire field. Witness:

2. The general features of the enterprise. The most prominent developments of the year would seem to consist of the very properties which make up a perfect claim to missionary sympathy. Observe first, that the parties aided *seem every way worthy of help*. While our aided ministers exhibit at least ordinary intellectual qualifications and more than ordinary piety, industry, and zeal, and our aided churches do what they can and ask only what they cannot do without—after all, our missionaries "have to live," as they express it, "in great part by their own and their family's labor." Again the *strong churches of the South do assist the weak*. Since the Southern Aid Society began to dispense its bounties amongst them, Southern Presbyteries have augmented their own home missionary contributions more than one hundred fold. During the year just closed, Hanover Presbytery raised $1,600, Winchester $700, Piedmont $500—and others in proportion,—one Presbytery, five times more than ever before. It is a third striking feature of our operations—that *contributions at the North produce abundant fruit at the South*. The external work of the year, in sanctuaries built, churches formed, ministers settled, moneys collected and labors dispensed, and the spiritual, in convictions, conversions and revivals, emphatically establish this fact. And, finally, the parties assisted are *grateful for the benefits bestowed*. Never were beneficiaries more so. The correspondence of the Society is loaded with the largest and the warmest expressions of a heart overflowing with love and gratitude to Northern brethren—to the patrons of the Society. "Thank God for the Southern Aid Society!" "Heaven bless the Southern Aid Society!" are exclamations very common and hearty all over our large field.

Mr. Stiles, at the close of the reading, deprecated the spirit which would send the Gospel to foreign nations, and leave our own destitute and needy sinners at the South unprovided for. But he rejoiced that there was a prospect of the Southern Aid Society being placed on the same footing as the other Home Missionary Society. If it was the means of reconciling the North and the South, the result would be satisfactory.

Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, being introduced by the Chairman, proceeded to address the meeting. Having visited the South, he felt a pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of the Society. The fact that the people of the South, owing to their peculiar institutions, were scattered, was sufficient to show the necessity for missionary effort. It was shown on the part of the black a readiness to receive the truths of the Gospel. He had never seen such evidences of simple faith as he had witnessed among the blacks of the South. He related a number of instances which had passed under his own observation, showing the readiness with which the slaves were thus impressed, and the efforts made by slave-owners to educate and Christianize the slave. But he trembled when he saw the tendency to sever the bonds that had united the North and South. The poor slaves had immortal souls to be saved, and Southern white men and women needed the salvation that this Society would afford. Let politicians do what they would, let this Society prosper. Let not the benighted ones suffer while the North and South were quarreling.

Dr. S. H. Cox was the next speaker. He regarded the Gospel according to Matthew as a missionary commission, and read from it, to enforce his point. The command, "Go ye, therefore, and teach all the nations," he might paraphrase thus: "Reduce to the condition of learners all the nations—except the Southern States of America." That last was his addition;—he couldn't find it in the Bible. Men were equal in one sense, but not in every sense. The whole human race were legally dead; for, says the Apostle, "All have sinned." God gave his only begotten Son that, no matter who believed in Him, black or white, he "should have eternal life." He liked this Society for its principles. Those who would stick at a name, or a letter, would feed on the husk of a cocoa-nut and never get at the kernel. Let them say where was the dividing line to be? Let them show him, and they would find it [illegible]. He could remember the time before his hair was white, when a newspaper charged it as a heinous crime that politicians had calculated the value of the Union, but now they threw it away recklessly. Was it better to have the Union bisected? They couldn't even find Jeroboam's excuse for it. Its advocates had neither sense, wisdom, statesmanship or religion—nothing but madness. When called upon to fight the battles that they professed to be willing to encounter, they would be seized with a violent constipation in their patriotic bowels. The history of all wars was that of sparks blowing up to conflagrations. The war between Carthage and Rome was induced by accident. He did not wonder that the South was scared, for the newspapers represented the North as living in fog and fire. They might say the North didn't like Slavery—nobody wanted us to like it. But, says the Book, "The wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God." He could say of his visit to England, what others could say—they had kept talking to him about American Slavery—and he had said to his friend John Bull and all the calves with him, that they had better look after their own original sins than after our actual transgressions. Why, if they would search the houses of Downing-street, they would find the robes in which our fathers had protested against the English sending this living Ebony here. They did it in spite of us, and why would not they give us time to get right? He had been asked by a lady to write a letter to Gov. Wise, asking the pardon of John Brown. He had pitied John Brown, he was sorry for him from the bottom of his heart; he was sorry for Gerrit Smith, and for some other people whom he would not name; but he did not think a letter would do any good. He remembered Brown in his prayers; he prayed for God's forgiveness of him and his associates, and that they should remember him who died upon the gibbet out of the gates of Jerusalem, and find out of their last moments that consolation which was found by the dying thief. Gov. Wise could not pardon them, and they must certainly be hanged. If they were crazy and lunatics, he could only wish that had been proven on the trial. But it was fashionable for sinners to plead insanity just as they were about to be punished, and he feared that it would be a gone case with them even with that in the bill of exceptions. Men might wonder that God's Providence could have anything to do with the horrors of the Slave-trade, and the terrors of the middle passage. But had not God foreordained that his own son should be murdered? Was God in favor of Slavery when he let Joseph be sold by his brothers to be Potiphar's slave? Or was it not that the lives of his kindred should be saved? Had not hundreds of thousands of slaves been brought to the knowledge of the truth? Might it not be God's alternative, saying to man, "If you do not send the Gospel to Africa, I will use these harpies to bring these benighted Africans here, and have them all converted when they get here?" God would thus convert them in spite of man's wickedness. It was a trite saying that a Goth might destroy a palace but could not build a hovel, and those who were so clamorous for disunion had nothing to lose. Any change was hopeful to such desperadoes. Our motto should be, "United and Free." No doubt it was the policy of England, France and Russia to dismember this Union. He didn't intend to be specially patriotic, but he thought it was a species of patriotism that was connected with religion. If a man wanted to do any good for his country besides praying for it, he ought to bring every inhabitant in a position to feel the influence of the gospel of Christ. There was no liberty like the liberty of soul. Rev. D. Morgan, of South Carolina, next addressed the audience, briefly remarking how much the people of the South would rejoice could they fully appreciate the spirit that actuated this Society. After which the meeting was dismissed, with the benediction by Rev. Dr. Hutton.

The members of the Society subsequently met, and elected substantially the incumbent officers for the ensuing year.

The Webster Statue Funds.—There remains in the hands of the Treasurer of the Webster Statue Committee, a balance of $6,500, which was on Saturday placed in the hands of the Executive Committee to be applied as they shall see fit. It is understood that it will be used together with other funds already in the hands of trustees for keeping the grounds at Marshfield in good order.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

SPECIAL POLICEMEN FOR ELECTION DAY—THE OLD POLICE AGAIN—ESTIMATE OF COUNTY EXPENDITURES FOR 1860—THE COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS—REGISTRARS APPOINTED.

The President of the Board of Police Commissioners, yesterday, sent a communication to the Board of Supervisors calling for an appropriation of $400 to pay Special Policemen to be employed on the Charter election day.

Supervisor Kennedy said the last election was a very quiet one, but the election about to take place bade fair to be stormy. "When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war," and when Tammany Hall and Mozart Hall were arrayed against each other, it is reasonable to expect that the services of an additional Police force will be needed. Supervisor Kennedy offered a resolution directing the Police Commissioners to employ 400 Special Policemen, at $1 a day, on the next election day.

Mr. Roche offered an amendment directing that as far as practicable, members of the old Police force be employed.

Mr. Kennedy opposed it. He wanted to know whether the object was to make Buncombe?

Mr. Stewart objected to the word "practicable" in the amendment.

The resolution with the amendment was carried (Ayes 10, Nays 2.) Messrs. Stewart and Voorhis voting against it.

A communication was received from the Comptroller submitting detailed estimates of the receipts and expenditures of the County Government, with the draft of an ordinance, making the annual appropriations for State and County purposes for 1860, and the draft of a law to be submitted to the State Legislature, authorizing the raising by tax of the amounts required to pay those appropriations. The estimated expenditures are as follows:

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.	
County Contingencies	$30,000 00
Care and maintenance of Coles, or Harlem (Third-avenue) Bridge	2,000 00
Election expenses	100,000 00
Lighting and cleaning, and supplies for County Offices	27,500 00
Printing and Advertising	10,000 00
Stationery and Blank Books	10,000 00
Repairs to County Buildings and Offices	10,000 00
Salaries—Legislative Department	3,200 00
Total	$192,700 00
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.	
Interest on Harlem Bridge Bonds	$1,400 00
Interest on Loans	40,000 00
Rents	10,000 00
Salaries—Executive Departments	60,000 00
Total	$111,400 00
JUDICIARY.	
Coroners' Fees	$22,000 00
Officers and Witnesses' Fees	30,000 00
Salaries—Judiciary	225,220 00
Total	$277,220 00
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Common Schools for State	$399,677 61
New-York Institution for the Blind	1,000 00
New-York Juvenile Asylum	50,000 00
New-York Asylum for Idiots	260 00
New-York State Lunatic Asylum	600 00
State Taxes	932,581 08
Total	$1,384,118 69
Total expenditures	1,965,438 69

The receipts for fees are estimated at $54,000, leaving the amount to be raised by taxation $1,911,438 69. Of the whole amount thus to be raised by taxation, authority is conferred upon the Board of Supervisors by existing laws to levy taxes for the purposes included in the foregoing estimates to the amount of $1,333,518 69, leaving to be provided for by a special law, $577,920.

The Comptroller calls attention to the law, under the provisions of which no warrant can be drawn unless an appropriation has been made, and the money for the particular purpose is actually in the treasury when drawn for. He says he is unable to suggest any other plan for raising the money than the one adopted in relation to the expenditures of the City Government: to borrow the amount required upon Revenue Bonds, to be repaid from the yearly taxes when collected. Such bonds might be distinguished and known as "County Revenue Bonds," and be of the same general form as the Revenue Bonds of the Corporation of the City—that is to say, be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the seal of the Board, with the usual attestation by the Clerk. The Comptroller has therefore inserted in the list of appropriations an item for "Interest on Loans," and has provided in the ordinance for the redemption of such loans as may be so contracted during the year. He recommends that provision be made in the Tax Levy for 1860 for the probable losses growing out of abatements, &c., which are estimated at 3½ per cent. on the amount of the tax levied. In the draft of a law authorizing the levying of a tax for the amount required, is a provision that whenever an original appropriation falls short, the Supervisors, on the recommendation of the Comptroller, may authorize a transfer from some existing appropriation of which there is a surplus.

Supervisor Blunt offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Printing and Stationery to send for such papers, persons and accounts as they may deem necessary for a full and perfect knowledge of all the facts, records and accounts connected with the transactions, contracts, &c., of the Commissioners of Records. It was adopted.

It was directed that A. R. Lawrence, Jr., be paid $500 for counsel fee, in the case of The People, &c., vs. the Board of Supervisors.

The Committee on Annual Taxes was authorized to purchase a safe for the office of the Clerk of the Board, for a sum not to exceed $700.

Supervisor Kennedy offered a resolution requesting the Commissioner of Jurors to report to the Board, on or before Jan. 15 next, the names of all persons from whom he may have received fines, fees or other moneys, by virtue of his office, during the year 1859, showing the amount received from each person, and for what account received, and the disposition, in detail, made by him of the moneys so received.

Supervisor Kennedy offered a resolution in favor of memorializing the Legislature for the designation of the number of newspapers in which election notices shall be published. It was referred to the Committee on Printing and Stationery.

The Board then proceeded to fill vacancies in the Board of Registration. The following appointments were made:

Wards.	Districts.	Registrars.
III	1	Robert S. Cole, Rep.
VII	11	Wm. H. Lawrence, Rep.
XIV	10	Bernard Parlin, Rep.
XVIII	3	James M. Cross, Rep.
XXI	4	Geo. F. Colcher, Rep.

The Committee on Annual Taxes, to which was referred the alternative *mandamus* issued by the Supreme Court in the case of "The People *ex rel.* McSpedon & Baker *vs.* The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York," to show cause why the said Board should not raise by tax $193,820 26 for the Commissioners of Records, reported that a return had been made to the *mandamus*, objecting to the granting thereof, and that the *mandamus* had been denied, and recommending the adoption of a resolution directing the Committee on Stationery to have 500 copies of the report and accompanying papers to be printed. It was adopted.

The Board adjourned to Monday next, 3 P. M.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

From the 19th day of November to the 26th day of November, 1859.—Men, 103; Women, 89; Boys, 114; Girls, 93; Total, 399. Adults, 192; Children, 207; Males, 217; Females, 182; Colored Persons, 8.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Abscess	2	Convul's, Infant.	31	Heart. Disease of, Valvular	1
Alb'a & Bt's dis- of Kidneys	2	Croup	15	Inflam. Bowels	6
Ane'sm of Aorta	1	Debility, Adult	4	Inflam. of Brain	9
Angina	4	Debility, Infant	3	Inflam. Chest	1
Apoplexy	7	Diarrhœa	2	Inflam. Heart	2
Asthma	1	Dropsy	7	Inflam. Liver	1
Bleeding	1	Dropsy in Chest	2	Inflam. of Lungs	25
Bl'dg fm Lungs	3	Dropsy in Head	15	Inflam. Stomach	3
Bl'dg fm Navel	1	Dysentery	3	Marasmus, Ad'lt	1
Brain	1	Enlarg'nt of the liver	1	Marasmus, Inf't	16
Bronchitis	6	Epilepsy	3	Measles	6
Cancer	4	Erysipelas	4	Mortification	1
Carbuncles	1	Fatty Liver	1	Palsy	3
Catarrh	1	Fever, Nervous	2	Pleurisy	3
Cirrhosis of the Liver	2	Fever, Puerp'l	3	Small-pox	3
Conges. of Brain	10	Fever, Remitt't	1	Stone	1
Conges. of Liver	2	Fever, Scarlet	28	Teething	3
Conges. of Lungs	5	Fever, Typhoid	2	Ulceration	1
Consumption	73	Fever, Typhus	8	Varioloid	1
Convul's, Adult	2	Heart, Dis. of	7		
		Hooping Cough	6	Total	364

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES.

Burn'd or Scald	2	Fracture Thigh	1	Strangulation	1
Casualties	9	Intemperance	2	Suffoc'n, accid'l	2
Comp'n of Brain	1	Lues Venerea	1	Suicide	2
Cyanosis	1	Malformation	1		
Delirium Trem's	3	Old Age	4	Total	35
Drowned	2	Premature Birth	3		

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

BROOKLYN FERRY BOATS—STAGES TO CENTRAL PARK—OPENING OF LAURENS-STREET.

The Mayor, last evening, transmitted to the Board of Aldermen a communication from the Special Committee appointed by the Brooklyn Common Council calling attention to the resolution passed by that body appointing that Committee, "with full power to negotiate with the corporate authorities of the City of New-York for the alteration of the terms of sale, so as to restore the ferriage rates charged in 1853 and 1854, or to secure to the City of Brooklyn the said ferry franchises."

On motion of Alderman Boole, a Committee, consisting of Aldermen Boole, Starr and Darragh, was appointed to confer with the Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council.

The Mayor's veto in relation to paving Fourth-avenue, from Seventeenth to Forty-second-street, with Belgian pavement, was taken up and referred to the Committee on Streets.

A remonstrance from property-holders against the proposed opening of Laurens-street, through Amity into Fourth-street, was presented and referred to the same Committee.

The Committee on Ordinances reported in favor of granting permission to John Myers to run two stages on Seventy-first-street, from Second-avenue to the Central Park. The report was recommitted.

The Board adjourned to Thursday, 5 P. M.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

COMPENSATION FOR CLERKS TO COMMITTEES—THE TURKISH REAR-ADMIRAL AGAIN.

The Board of Councilmen last evening laid over a resolution, presented by Councilman Cornell, to compensate the Assistant Clerks for extra services to Committees. The Board also laid over a report and resolution from the Board of Aldermen, to pay S. Oscanyan for services as interpreter to the Special Committee on the reception of the Turkish Rear-Admiral. A report in favor of purchasing a location for a tower and fire-alarm bell for the First and Second Districts, was referred to the Committee on Fire Department. Subsequently the Committee was discharged from the consideration of the subject, and the paper was laid over. The Board then adjourned to Thursday.

[Advertisement.]

THE CITY ELECTION.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER FOR MAYOR.
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.
FOR GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE—PATRICK McELROY.

Prominent Considerations Submitted to the Public by the Friends of the Havemeyer Nomination.

☞ REGISTER! REGISTER! REGISTER! ☜

THE INSPECTORS OF REGISTRY SIT TO-DAY, FOR THE PURPOSE OF REGISTERING SUCH VOTERS AS DID NOT VOTE AT THE NOVEMBER ELECTION. ALL WHO DESIRE TO VOTE FOR WM. F. HAVEMEYER AND SAMUEL J. TILDEN, SHOULD SEE THAT THEY ARE REGISTERED THEMSELVES, AND THAT ALL THEIR FRIENDS ARE REGISTERED. THIS IS THE LAST DAY ON WHICH THE INSPECTORS SIT.

REPUBLICAN WIRE-PULLERS AND THE REPUBLICAN VOTE.

We see that those Republican *politicians* who favor the election of Wood, have been aroused during the past few days to a sense that their game must be more closely covered. For many days after West Washington Market and Albany had put forward Geo. Opdyke for Mayor and Solomon L. Hull for Counsel to the Corporation, the journalistic organ of the plotters confined itself to merely announcing the fact as items of news, while its editorial columns remained practically unconscious that any such candidates were in existence. In yesterday's paper we were therefore glad to see certain editorial allusions to Mr. Opdyke; but of Solomon L. Hull the *Tribune* apparently remains to this hour in blissful ignorance. And yet the fact is, that Opdyke is the candidate marked out for sacrifice by every politician of the *Tribune* school. He made himself obnoxious last year in the Legislature to the Albany and West Washington Market tribe of Republican wire-pullers, and they lately defeated him for the Senatorial nomination in his own district, where he was certain of election, only to kill him off more effectually in December by making him the wooden horse out of whose belly the corrupt Republicans in favor of Wood are to leap at the proper moment in this Mayoralty contest. These men know very well that the full Republican vote of the City, on a party line, does not exceed 20,000; and of this they also know—none better, for they are parties to the bargain—that the *machine-vote* in the Republican ranks, amounting to 3,500 or 4,000, will be cast for Wood, as the man, in all points of view, most useful to the West Washington Market operators. Thus, at the outside, supposing that every independent and honest man in the habit of voting the Republican ticket should vote for George Opdyke, that gentleman's total vote could not exceed 16,000—just about enough drawn off from Havemeyer to give the needful aid to Wood! Can it be thought that a partisan paper so bold, able and closely-calculating as the *Tribune* can have embarked on this cause without full knowledge of what it is doing, and a sufficient motive for desiring to aid a man of Wood's antecedents? Has it not deliberately made up its mind to assist in again attempting to restore our City to the control of those defaulting and corrupt officials, organized bands of City plunderers, and evil men of every grade who surrounded Wood during his last terms—partly under a dim hope that this course may distract the Democracy at Charleston, and still more immediately under the promptings of those Republican wire-pullers who have now on foot certain well-known and often-branded schemes for illegally depleting the City Treasury of more than One Million of Dollars?

WHO IS SOLOMON L. HULL, OF BUFFALO?

What have the Buffalo papers to say of him?

As to Mr. Solomon L. Hull, nominated with Mr. Opdyke for Counsel to the Corporation, the Republican papers now at work for Wood, are still more mysteriously silent; and yet there is an undoubted design amongst them to *have Mr. Hull elected and his colleague, Mr. Opdyke, defeated.* The bargain with Wood runs that Greene C. Bronson shall be traded off in return for the *Machine-Republican* support of Wood; and on the morning of election both the Mozart and Republican boxes—wherever they exist—will give out tickets with the compromise of Wood and Hull, as an inducement to the honest men of the Republican Party, not in the conspiracy, to take part in this disgraceful plot. Mr. Rufus F. Andrews, the American and Busteed candidate, will withdraw in Mr. Hull's favor at the right time; and all the resources of Albany and West Washington Market, not exhausted in otherwise aiding Wood, will be devoted towards the election of this new and comparatively unknown man in our City, Mr. Solomon L. Hull. It is, therefore, fair to ask WHO IS THIS MR. HULL, AND WHAT ARE HIS ANTECEDENTS? The *Tribune*, either not able to swallow him along with Wood, or from a design to mask this conspiracy more deeply, described him substantially, on the only occasion when it spoke of him at all, as *a new Ward-politician in this City but little known outside Republican Head-quarters, and not favorably known even to the limited extent of his recognition!* The legal profession feel outraged by the putting up of a man for the first legal office in the City, whose name has never been heard in our courts of law,—of whom they have no domestic experience, and of whom his native city, we believe, and the city of his residence up to within a year—Buffalo—still remains ominously silent. Mr. Hull, we learn, resided and practiced some kind of a profession in Buffalo until within the last sixteen or eighteen months. Will the Buffalo papers please let us *know who* he is—how he stood at the Bar there—what *courts* he practiced in, whether civil or criminal—what particular kind of action was he most famous for getting up and trying—in what estimate was he held by his fellow lawyers and society at large; and finally, *what cause made him emigrate from amongst them to seek a new character and sphere of activity in this City, proverbially overthronged with lawyers?* These are all important and legitimate questions, and the answers should be satisfactory before we act. The Corporation Counselship of New-York is second only in importance and the magnitude of interests which it involves to that of Attorney-General of the United States; we demand some account of Mr. Hull from those who have had opportunities of knowing him, before his nomination (made at Albany) can be sanctioned by our citizens and City Bar.

CITY TAXATION CONSIDERED.

When Wood alleges that City Taxation under his Mayoralty, was less in amount than it has been under that of Daniel F. Tiemann, we have already shown that he falsifies official figures; and we have proved that the *apparent* balance in his favor only arose from debts *incurred by him and not paid during his term*, but since included in the arrearages of 1858 and 1859—thus saddling the present City Administration with ILLEGAL BURDENS, ILLEGALLY INCURRED, FOR THE SOLE BENEFIT OF Mr. Wood's ELECTIONEERING AGENTS IN THE LAST MUNICIPAL CONTEST. We proved, as any man can see for himself, by an examination of the Tax Levies, that the cost of City Government in 1859 was less by MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS than it had been in the year 1857, that particular year to which Wood, in his daily hand-bill, appears so fond of referring. But when—dropping the question of mere amounts—we come to consider the two Administrations in their practical working, *in the returns which they gave to the public for the amounts expended*, how ruinous must the comparison prove to Wood's false professions of economy and honest government! We all know that the Street Department was *utterly idle* during the last year of Wood's term, no business being done in it except the FRAUDULENT ALTERATION OF CONTRACTS, AND THE ABSTRACTION FROM ITS PUBLIC RECORDS OF ALL SUCH PAPERS AS MIGHT BE LIKELY, IN OTHER HANDS, TO EXPOSE THE MACHINERY OF CORRUPTION; and yet the Street Department for the year 1857 COST THE CITY OVER $460,000 MORE (including the arrearages since paid) THAN IT HAS COST DURING THE PAST YEAR, when all its Bureaus have been in *full employment*, all the public needs faithfully served, all the buildings and piers neglected under Charles Devlin put in thorough repair, and full employment given, taking the average of the year, to more than SIX HUNDRED MEN! The millions of money expended under Wood produced little other activity, of which we have any trace, save that of loud talk for "Fernandy" in illicit houses and on street-corners, pending the approach of each election; and the accumulation against the City of such ILLEGAL, BASELESS AND FRAUDULENT CLAIMS as have since been brought to judgment under machinery for which Wood stands responsible, and for which CERTAIN OF HIS APPOINTEES HAVE SINCE BEEN INDICTED!

UNWORTHY SUGGESTIONS REBUKED.

It might be thought that the speech of James T. Brady, at Tammany Hall, would have silenced the *Tribune's* slander that this eminent and eloquent citizen felt aggrieved at the nomination of his old friend Mr. Samuel J. Tilden to the office of Corporation Counsel. It gives us pleasure to be able to state that no man, professional or otherwise, in this City takes a deeper or more hearty interest than does Mr. Brady in Mr. Tilden's success, or more keenly appreciates the importance of electing Mr. Tilden as the right man to this office. Mr. Brady long since made up his mind to eschew public station and confine his exertions to the more lucrative and independent walks of a profession in which he stands without rival. Any office and all the honors he could wish were recently at his disposal, but he had determined not himself to be a candidate, and was rejoiced at the nomination of Messrs. Havemeyer and Tilden, whose course in public and private he has so eloquently indorsed. Mr. John E. Devlin stands, in this respect, on the same platform with Mr. Brady, and the exertions of both are now directed towards the success of the candidates named, with majorities worthy of the men and the cause of honest City Government, in behalf of which Messrs. Havemeyer and Tilden are now in the field.

IS THE CHARTER ELECTION A POLITICAL TEST?

Will such of our readers as contemplate the indulgence of party preferences, irrespective of men, in the Charter contest to be decided this day week, first pause and ask themselves why the City election has been made separate from all other contests? why we have to vote in December for Corporation officers, instead of voting for them in the regular November contests, when State, County and Federal issues are all to be decided on party grounds? Was not this separation made expressly to secure a dispassionate judgment as to the financial probity and executive worth of the men to be intrusted by our City in its corporate capacity with the disbursement of eight millions of dollars annually? Into the election for State officers, Governor, Secretary of State, Senators and Members of the Legislature, a distinct and decided *political element enters*, inasmuch as the Governor may be called upon to issue or withhold his authority in fugitive slave cases, the Secretary of State to affix or refuse to affix the seal of the State to Congressional certificates, and the members of the Legislature to take action on such matters as Personal Liberty bills, Registration and prohibitory laws, and other subjects having a clear political aspect. But our Charter election has properly none of these considerations, no political aspect to make it complex; it is an election by stockholders of officers to discharge a purely financial trust. To SECURE THIS, IT HAS BEEN PUT APART FROM POLITICS, AND STANDS ALONE ON THE MERITS AND ABILITIES OF THE MEN ADVANCED FOR PREFERMENT. Our City Treasury is a Bank of eight millions capital, and we are really to choose for it a President called Mayor, and a law adviser to be called Corporation Counsel. Reflect, then. Stockholders in our great City enterprise, will you elect to these respective offices Wm. F. Havemeyer and Samuel J. Tilden, feeling safe in their characters and past histories; or will you place your treasures at the mercy of a man like Wood, assisted, as he must be if successful, by this Buffalo legal immigrant, Mr. Hull, of whose antecedents, capacities and experience nothing favorable seems to be known to any one? If you had votes in an Insurance Company, Wm. F. Havemeyer and Wood being the two foremost candidates for the directorship, would you dare *hesitate* as to whom you should vote for? Or ever think of casting away your vote on a third, fourth, fifth or sixth man kept in the field for the MERE PURPOSE OF DRAWING AWAY STRENGTH FROM THE SIDE OF HAVEMEYER AND HONESTY?

TWO OF MR. GEORGE OPDYKE'S BILLS.

With regard to the only two Legislative measures of any prominence which Mr. Opdyke either originated or was led to father during his brief course as a Member of Assembly,—we have previously referred to his impossible scheme of a "*Bullion Bank*," in which all Mr. Opdyke's friends were interested, and would now revive attention to his absurd and unjust proposal that all "*Unclaimed deposits in our City Savings Banks*" should be taken away from the custody of the original trustees in this City and deposited in the hands of the State Treasurer AT ALBANY! Now, in the first place, this transfer could not *legally* be made; and if made, would have given the poor depositors a very remote chance of ever reclaiming their deposits. The State is largely in debt, and with but little prospect of any relief from its burdens. Mr. Opdyke's proposal was, in substance, that all deposits lying unclaimed in our Savings Banks beyond a certain time should be CONFISCATED TOWARDS PAYING THE STATE DEBT! Was this generous to the poor depositors, who may either have gone out West or to California, leaving these sums behind them as something to fall back upon should their new careers fail; or who may have accumulated a certain sum in a time of prosperity, which they have not been able to increase, and yet have managed, at all sacrifices, not to call for while weary years of labor have rolled over their heads? WAS THIS JUSTICE TO THE POOR MAN OR CONSIDERATION FOR HIS HABITS OF THRIFT? Is the State Treasury at Albany so poor that it must be swelled by sums abstracted from the last resources of the humblest and most economical classes in our City? Young men of the Republican Party, will you throw away the votes needed to elect Wm. F. Havemeyer on such a candidate as the ORIGINATOR OF THIS SCHEME?

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER

For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the dépôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotyyes.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The Semi-Weekly Times, published *This Morning*, contains the following:

News from the Pacific Coast.—Correspondence from California, "Podgers" on the Gossip of San Francisco, South America, Central America, &c.

Europe.—The state of the Italian Question—Speech of Sir G. C. Lewis, at the Lord Mayor's Banquet—Our Foreign Correspondence.

The Slave-Trade.—Charge of Judge Wayne, in the case of the *Wanderer*—in full.

Virginia Panics.—The Latest from Charlestown—Account of Interviews with Brown.

Jefferson Territory.—Gov. Steele's Message.

Editorials.—Italy, Mexico, the Slave-Trade, Volunteer Soldiers, &c.

The News—Summaries of News for four days—Foreign, Domestic and City.

Personal Gossip, Obituary Notices, Miscellaneous, News Paragraphs, Law Reports, a New Story, Literary Miscellany, Agricultural Items, &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, 4 Cents.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover and Baker's
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Dyspepsia and Fits.—Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, the great curer of consumption, was for several years so badly afflicted by dyspepsia, that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was eventually cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, given him by a mere child when in a state of trance, has cured everybody who has taken it, never having failed once. It is equally as sure in cases of fits as of dyspepsia. The ingredients may be found in any drug-store. I will send this valuable prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

To Public Speakers and Singers.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges. From Prof. M. Stacy Johnson, teacher of music, S. Female College, La Grange, Ga.: "I have found their use very efficacious in removing that irritation of the throat so common with speakers and singers. I have enlisted several gentlemen in their favor, among whom are Prof. Wines, Principal Brownwood University; and Rev. M. Teague of this place. The Troches have only to be tried to recommend themselves." Sold by all druggists.

Taylor's Saloon, Broadwny,
Corner Franklin-st.
This saloon will be found one of the best and most convenient places in the City for merchants to dine. The lower, or Fountain Saloon, is kept especially for, and is peculiarly adapted to that purpose, having large and commodious tables, and being quiet and retired. The bill of fare is the largest in the City, and at the same time the most economical, and the viands are finest the country affords.

Health without Drugging.—Dr. FOOTE, of Saratoga Springs, (now at No. 546 Broadway, next door to Dusseldorf Gallery, this City,) author of "Medical Common Sense"—which contains 300 pages of good medical sense—cures the most difficult diseases of the heart, liver, lungs, &c., without drugging his patients. His remedies are eminently sensible. The sick, both male and female, should at once consult him. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

Keep Warm and Dry!
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Search, Search, New-York around!
NO HOLIDAY HAT LIKE WHITE'S to be found.
And then his FURS, Mink, Marten, Hudson Bay,
Walk in and see them, don't delay.
You'll easily find them. 216 BROADWAY.

Bridgewater Paint.—Render your roof perfectly water-tight by having it covered with the best preparation for the purpose in existence, viz., the Bridgewater Paint. Its cost is but trifling, and it can be obtained of Messrs. HICKS & BRETT, No. 72 Maiden-lane. Send your orders at once.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
Useful in Every House, For Sale Everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has, as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

The Depot of Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Norwegian Cod Liver Oil has been removed to No. 306 Broadway, entrance No. 91 Duane-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's
SEWING MACHINES.
THE GREAT ECONOMIZER OF TIME
AND PRESERVER OF HEALTH,
HAVE WON THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS
AT THE FAIR OF THE
UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
AT THE STATE FAIRS OF
MAINE, VERMONT,
CONNECTICUT,
NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY,
PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA,
MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI,
OHIO, INDIANA,
ILLINOIS, KENTUCKY,
MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN,
CALIFORNIA, AND
AT THE FAIRS OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK,
MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION, BOSTON,
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, PHILADELPHIA,
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, BALTIMORE,
METROPOLITAN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, WASHINGTON,
MECHANICS' ASSOCIATION, CINCINNATI,
KENTUCKY INSTITUTE, LOUISVILLE,
MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS,
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, SAN FRANCISCO,
AND AT HUNDREDS OF COUNTY FAIRS.

The Lock Stitch made by this Machine is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it.

OFFICE, NO. 505 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the Best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

MARRIED.

Scovel—Perrine.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Charles Fletcher, Philip S. Scovel, Esq., of Bordentown, N. J., to Miss Kate S. Perrine, of Cranberry, N. J.

Winchester—Cutler.—In Boston, on Saturday, Nov. 26, by Rev. Dr. Blagden, Mr. Daniel L. Winchester, of New-York, to Miss Harriet M., daughter of George Cutler, Esq., of Boston.

DIED.

Isaacks.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 27, Samson W. Isaacks, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 99 West 16th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock precisely.

Reed.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 28, Josephine V., wife of Chas. R. Reed, and eldest daughter of Jacob Berlin, aged 28 years, 5 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, Henry C. Berlin, No. 193 Henry-st., near Jefferson-st.

Schenck.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 27, after a lingering illness, Carrie Dater, daughter of Wm. J. and Julia Schenck, aged 1 year, 5 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 301 5th-av., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

Randolph.—On Monday evening, Nov. 28, Martha Jane, wife of Benj. F. Randolph, aged 21 years and 4 months.

Notice of the funeral will be given in to-morrow morning's paper.

Teather.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 28, of consumption, after a long and painful sickness, Margaret, the wife of Samuel Teather, in her 25th year.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Classon-av., near Green-av., East Brooklyn, and her friends generally are hereby invited to attend the funeral.

☞ Troy, N. Y., papers please copy.

Hunter.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 28, Mrs. Martha Hunter, widow of the late John Hunter, aged 85 years, 4 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 30, from her late residence, No. 104 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn. Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Servant of God, well done!
Thy glorious warfare's past;
The battle's fought, the race is won,
And thou art crowned at last.

☞ Boston, New-Orleans, and San Francisco papers please copy.

Hilton.—In Bergen, N. J., on Sunday evening, Nov. 27, Sophia S., only daughter of John and Mary M. Hilton, aged 26 years, 2 months and 7 days.

The funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents.

Hawes.—In Seymour, Ind., on Wednesday, Nov. 23, Charles R. Hawes, of Yonkers, N. Y., eldest son of the late Peter Hawes, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, (Rev. D. M. Seward,) Yonkers, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, 29th inst. Train leaves Hudson River Railroad Station, Chambers-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. Return trains leaving Yonkers at 3:32 and 4:26 P. M.

Titus.—In Flushing, on Saturday, Nov. 26, William L. Titus, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Third day morning, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, at Friends Meeting House, Flushing. The steamer *Mateano* leaves Fulton-slip at 9 o'clock.

Brown.—At Stamford, Conn., on Sunday morning, Nov. 27, Silas Brown, of this City, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 22 Washington-square, without further invitation.

Prevost.—At Pelham, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 28, James H. Prevost.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at the Mount Vernon dépôt, to meet the 12½ o'clock train of the New-Haven Railroad, from the corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., and convey friends to the house.

Mackley.—At Johnsonburgh, Warren Co., N. J., on Monday morning, Nov. 28, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Susan J. Mushback, Julia R., wife of Mr. Charles Mackley, and daughter of the late Elias Mushback, Esq., in the 28th year of her age.

Young.—At Troy, on Monday morning, Nov. 28, Mrs. Ann Young, in the 90th year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 619, *Nov.* 28, 1859.
67, 24, 57, 66, 63, 65, 37, 53, 27, 30, 9, 35.
Class No. 620. *Nov.* 28, 1859.
33, 73, 31, 51, 56, 78, 27, 47, 22, 71, 12, 57, 16, 52.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 28, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNGAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

KANE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

Hon. ANSON G. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, will deliver the opening address before the Kane Monument Association, at the Academy of Music, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

An introductory address will also be delivred by Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, President of the Association.

The following gentlemen will also lecture in the Course,

Prof. MITCHEL,
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN,
Capt. W. F. LYNCH, U. S. N.,
Rev. H. WARD BEECHER,
BAYARD TAYOR,
Rev. J. W. CUMMINGS, D. D.,
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS,
W. L. HOSMER, &c., &c.

TICKETS for the course, (ten lectures,) admitting a lady and gentleman	$3 00
Single Course Tickets	2 00
Single Tickets	50

JOHN H. WHITE,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

PLYMOUTH LECTURES. BROOKLYN.

The last Lecture in this Course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, by

THE HON. THOMAS CORWIN, OF OHIO.

Subject—"THE AMERICAN CHRISTIAN CITIZEN—HIS DUTIES."

An Orchestra of the best musicians connected with the

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,

will perform as heretofore. Doors open at 6¾ o'clock.

Single tickets 25 cents. For sale by W. W. Swayne, W. W. Rose, Brooklyn; and at the New-York *Times* and *Independent* Offices, New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES—BROOKLYN.

The fifth lecture of the course will be delivered by

HON. JOHN P. HALE, of New-Hampshire,

On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 25 cents each. Sold at the door.

LECTURES BEFORE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.

The fifth lecture in the course, by Rev. R. B. THURSTON, of Waltham, Mass., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at Rutgers-st. Church.

Subject—PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Tickets 25 cents, at the door and usual places of deposit.
H. M. PIERCE, Principal.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S

LETTERS TO

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY.

PICTURES OF CALIFORNIA,

TEN YEARS LATER,

BY BAYARD TAYLOR,

Are now ready

in the

NEW-YORK MERCURY.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S LETTERS TO THE MERCURY

are illustrated by drawings from his own pencil, and

the rush for them is unprecedented.

PRICE only 4 cents—at all the news dépôts.

LILLIE'S CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.

CONVINCING TESTIMONY.

Binghamton, Nov. 21, 1859.

Lewis Lillie, Esq., Troy, N. Y.—*Dear Sir:* On the night of the 25th of October last, my tannery buildings and office in this place were entirely consumed by fire, and, in my opinion, one of your No. 7 Chilled Iron Safes was thoroughly tested. The fire was intense and protracted, and the Safe being exposed for a long time, took its full share, and it was soon red hot. From representations in circulars since I bought, and by those having other Safes, I had but slight confidence that yours would be a protection against such exposure. You may therefore judge of my surprise and gratification on unlocking the Safe, which was readily done, to find my BOOKS and PAPERS *uninjured by the fire*, and the book-case not the least charred, and the Safe, with very light repairs and a coat of paint, as good as new. I can most cheerfully and confidently recommend your Safes to any persons wishing to buy.
M. H. WEED.

A full assortment of LILLIE'S SAFES always on hand and for sale by

FRANK F. HOWE,
No. 203 Broadway, one block below Astor House.

OUT! OUT!
THE SOLO MELODIST,
A publication of 12 Pages of Popular Music, arranged for the
FLUTE, VIOLIN, CLARIONET, ACCORDEON, &c.
Price 10 Cents.
CONTENTS OF NO. 1.

The Young America Lancers' Quadrille	Chas. Fradel
The Argyle Gallop	Henry Laurent
Casta Diva	Bellini
Oh! What a World this might be	Arthur Wilton
Der Elfen Valse	Labitzky
Ever of Thee	Foley Hall
The Banks of Allan Water	Ballad
So Sweet Her Voice Falls on Mine Ear	Verdi

For sale at every News Dealer's, and at the office of
OUR MUSICAL FRIEND, No. 107 Nassau-st.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
Corner of Broome-st., New-York,
Would call the attention of parties about to refurnish their houses, and the public generally, to their extensive and elegant assortment of

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Comprising China, Glassware, Gas Fixtures, Silver and Plated Ware, Mirrors, Cutlery, Clocks, Bronzes, Parian Statuary, Vases, and Fancy Goods of every description.

Having two Resident Buyers in Europe, they are continually receiving fresh importations, and purchasers can always rely upon finding in their stock the latest and choicest novelties of the English, French and German markets.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.
PAINT, GREASE SPOTS, &c., removed instantly. Gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR MAYOR,
GEORGE OPDYKE.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE. Cheap, safe and agreeable. Price 25 cents. HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.
Sent by mail on receipt of 30cen

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S CELEBRATED COD LIVER OIL, warranted pure and prepared from fresh Cod Fish Livers, by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

STEREOSCOPES AND STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS
AT LOW PRICES.
While Photography portrays the sublime and beautiful, the Stereoscope reproduces, in all their roundness and prominence, the objects and the scenes themselves.
—*Sir David Brewster.*

STEREOSCOPES.

A Stereoscope, Opera-Glass style	$0 75
A Stereoscope, Imitation Mahogany flat Lenses	1 25
A Stereoscope, Mahogany, fine flat Lenses	2 00
A Stereoscope, Rosewood, fine flat Lenses	2 50

Besides these, some 40 varieties, including instruments to hold 200 views without changing.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

50 Views of Paris, at	$1 50 per dozen.
50 Views in Switzerland	3 00 per dozen.
50 Views in Scotland—Its Lakes, Abbeys, &c.	3 00 per dozen.
64 Views of Celebrated Statuary—Goodman's best	3 00 per dozen.
150 Views in the United States, plain	4 00 per dozen.
150 Views in the United States, colored	5 00 per dozen.
80 Views of European Cities	3 00 per dozen.
80 Views of European Cities, colored	4 00 per dozen.

A Catalogue of more than 20,000 Views, together with Drawings of Instruments, sent to any address, on receipt of a stamp.

The Views may be sent by Mail, the Stereoscopes by Express.

A liberal discount to dealers.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

A FRIEND IN NEED—TRY IT.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT.
The great external remedy of the age. Prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the celebrated bone setter, whose fame is unrivaled by that of any living man. It is a certain and immediate cure for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, cuts, wounds, sores, burns, scalds, piles, lumbago, headache, toothache, and all rheumatic or nervous disorders, external injuries, &c. All sufferers should give it a trial. RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. For sale everywhere.

H. N. MARTIN & CO.,
Advertise in all City papers, and in all papers throughout the United States and Canadas.
Facilities offered to the advertiser are not excelled by any other Agency.
Office, No. 38 Appleton's Building, Broadway.
References—Messrs. Chaney, Cole & Carpenter, Merchants, No. 396 Broadway; John C. Dodge, Esq., of Nason, Dodge & Briggs, corner Beekman and Gold sts.; Messrs. Kemble & Warner, Merchants, No. 29 West-st.

ENGLISH CARPETS.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY, 7s. per yard.
THREE-PLYS and INGRAINS, 4s. to 8s.
GOOD INGRAIN, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
MEDALLION DRUGGETS.
TABLE and PIANO-COVERS.
WINDOW-SHADES, MATS, RUGS, &c.
B. BEATTY'S, No. 8 4th-av.,
Near Cooper Institute.

ERUPTION ON THE FACE AND HEAD
Of two years' standing, cured by the MAGNETIC SALVE.—Mrs. P. A. Ferguson Towers, No. 65 East 31st-st. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st; GOULD, stationer, *Tribune* Building, and by Druggists.

HON. THOMAS CORWIN, OF OHIO, LECTURES, TO-NIGHT, at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

ST. CATHARINES MINERAL WATER.—This extraordinary water having established itself as the great curative of the present age in dispelling Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Kidney Complaints, Diseases peculiar to Women, and as a purifier of the blood, stands in the front rank of all medicines yet discovered.

Hundreds, the past summer, have received permanent relief from these distressing complaints.

The Agency have just received a large supply of the Water in its natural state, and also in a concentrated form for Bathing.

Price, $3 per doz. for natural Water,
" $8 " " for Bathing "

One bottle of the latter being sufficient for a Bath, which can also be used as a Liniment. C. L. MATHER,
Sole Agent, Astor House.

P.S.—Look out for Counterfeits. New-York pamphlets sent upon ordering from the Agent.

HON. THOMAS CORWIN, OF OHIO, LECTURES, TO-NIGHT, at the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT.—Persons who are afflicted with these diseases are respectfully invited to call upon E. W. VONDERSMITH, M. D., who has been very successful in curing persons that have been pronounced incurable. Office for the treatment of Pulmonary diseases only, No. 158 Bowery. Send for a pamphlet on Consumption, gratis.

WIGS $8, HAIR-DYE 75 CENTS—AT CAMERON'S MANUFACTORY, No. 130 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Largest, cheapest, and most superior stock of wigs, toupees, braids, and curls in the States. Our celebrated dye applied in private rooms.

TOM. CORWIN, "THE WAGON BOY," lectures, TO-NIGHT, at Rev. Mr. Beecher's Church, Brooklyn.

NEW BOOKS.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.
BY CHARLES DICKENS, (BOZ.)
WITH ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATIONS BY JOHN McLENAN,
TWENTY-FIVE DIFFERENT EDITIONS.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, having made arrangements with Harper & Brothers, New-York, whereby Charles Dickens has been paid *Five Thousand Dollars for the advance sheets of* "A TALE OF TWO CITIES," as it was written, they have *just published* the whole complete and unabridged, one month prior to its publication in England, in the following twenty-five styles, so as to match all the various and different editions of the former popular works by Charles Dickens, published by us.

ILLUSTRATED DUODECIMO EDITIONS.
FIVE STYLES.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES. Complete in two large duodecimo volumes, with original Illustrations by John McLenan.

			Bound in cloth. Price	[illegible]
do.	do.	do.	in full Law Library style	[illegible]
do.	do.	do.	in Scarlet, full gilt, sides, edges, etc.	3 50
do.	do.	do.	in Half-calf, gilt	[illegible]
do.	do.	do.	in Half-calf, antique	[illegible]

PEOPLE'S DUODECIMO EDITIONS.
FIVE STYLES.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES. Complete in one large duodecimo volume, with two Illustrations.

			Bound in black cloth. Price	[illegible]
do.	do.	do.	in full Law Library style	1 75
do.	do.	do.	in Half calf or half turkey	[illegible]
do.	do.	do.	in Half calf, antique	[illegible]
do.	do.	do.	in Half calf, full-gilt back	[illegible]

ILLUSTRATED OCTAVO EDITIONS.
SIX STYLES.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES. Complete in one large volume, with original Illustrations by McLenan, printed on the finest paper, and neatly bound in black cloth, to make the Fourteenth volume of our present Octavo Illustrated Edition.

			Price	$1 50
do.	do.		Bound in full Law Library style	2 00
do.	do.	do.	Half c'lf, or half turkey	[illegible]
do.	do.	do.	Half calf, marble edges, French	[illegible]
do.	do.	do.	Half calf, antique	[illegible]
do.	do.	do.	Half calf, gilt	[illegible]

LIBRARY EDITIONS.
SEVEN STYLES.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES. Complete in one large volume, to make the Seventh volume of our present Six Volume library Edition, bound in black cloth, full gilt or plain black.

			Price,	$1 50
do.	do.	do.	Bound in Scarlet cloth, full gilt back	1 75
do.	do.	do.	do. Full Law library style	2 00
do.	do.	do.	do. Half turkey or half calf	2 25
do.	do.	do.	do. Half calf, marbled edges, French	[illegible]
do.	do.	do.	do. Half calf, antique	3 00
do.	do.	do.	do. Half calf, gilt	3 00

PAPER COVER EDITIONS.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES. Complete in 1 volume, octavo. Price, 50 cents.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES. Illustrated. One volume, octavo, paper cover, 75 cents.

Copies of any one or all of the above editions of "A Tale of Two Cities," will be sent at once, per mail, free of postage, to any person, to any part of the United States or Canadas, on receipt of the price of the edition they may wish.

Booksellers, News Agents, and all others, will please send on their orders at once, for what they want of the different editions, all of which will be supplied at our usual low rates.

Address all orders to the publishers,
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., above 3d, Philadelphia.
For sale by all Booksellers and News Agents.

THE TWELFTH EDITION OF
TEN YEARS OF PREACHER LIFE;
OR,
CHAPTERS FROM AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
By
Rev. Wm. H. Milburn.
Author of "Rifle, Axe and Saddlebags."
One Volume. Price $1.

From the New-York Times.

Begun at evening or in the morning, it is a book that sorely tempts one to finish it at a sitting. Clear and pellucid in style, full of stories well told, pleasant to read, and as profitable for digestion as it is spiritually wholesome.

From the Evening Post.

The volume is nearly as perfect as an autobiography can be. Mr. Milburn tells a capital story, enjoying it, too, as he tells it, without infringing in the least upon the rights of any class of readers.

Nearly Ready.
BROOKE'S FOOL OF QUALITY.
Edited by Kingsley, with an introduction by Rev. Dr. Strickland.
Two Volumes. Price $2.

Copies of the above sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price, by DERBY & JACKSON,
Publishers, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT FOR A CHRISTIAN FRIEND.
THE PLACE OF PRAYER;
OR,
STEREOSCOPIC ILLUSTRATIONS
OF THE
FULTON-STREET PRAYER-MEETING.

"There is a place where Spirits blend,
Where friend holds fellowship with friend.
Though sundered far, by faith they meet
Around one common mercy seat."

A series of twelve pictures, beautifully executed, and inclosed in a neat and convenient box.

No. 1.—The North Dutch Church. Distant view of Front and part of Spire from William-st., looking North.
No. 2.—The North Dutch Church. View of the South side.
No. 3.—The North Dutch Church. General view of the Front from the corner of Fulton-st.
No. 4.—The North Dutch Church. The principal entrance on William-st.
No. 5.—The North Dutch Church. Interior view. The Pulpit and Middle Aisle from the main entrance.
No. 6.—The North Dutch Church. Interior view of Pulpit and Harpending Tablet from the North Gallery.
No. 7.—The North Dutch Church. Interior view. The Organ and Choir from the North Gallery.
No. 8.—Entrance to the Consistory Rooms, in which the Business Men's Prayer-Meeting is held.
No. 9.—The First Half-hour.
No. 10.—The Middle Lecture Room, in which the Prayer-Meetings are now held.
No. 11.—The Book of Requests.
No. 12.—The Envelopes.

Price for the set	$4 50
Price for the set, Colored	6 00
Single pictures of the set	[illegible]
Single pictures of the set, Colored	[illegible]

Just published and for sale by
E. ANTHONY,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM.

An extensive and varied assortment of American and Foreign Views and Groups always on hand at the *lowest prices*, and of the *best quality*.

New invoices received per every arrival from Europe. Having agents in England and France we are certain to receive the latest views published in either country, and our stock will be found both extensive and well-selected. A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Parties at a distance sending us $3, $5, $10, $15, $20 or $25, can have a good instrument and such pictures as they may request sent by Express.

All orders will be executed with care, and our friends may depend upon receiving a good and satisfactory selection.

Merchants from every section of the country are respectfully invited to make an examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A circular will be forwarded to any address on application.

E. ANTHONY,
No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

PARLOR MUSIC.
SACRED AND SECULAR.
112 PAGES, HANDSOMELY BOUND,
Of Vocal and Instrumental Music, comprising Songs, Duets, Trios, Waltzes, Quadrilles, Polkas, Anthems, Psalms, Hymns, Sentences, Sacred Arias, Single and Double Chants, &c.
PRICE 50 CENTS PER VOLUME.
For sale at every News Dépôt, and at the office of
OUR MUSICAL FRIEND, No. 107 Nassau-st.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

THE "NORTH STAR" STEAMSHIP aground on the French Keys, illustrated by four engravings from drawings made on the spot by an officer of the ship, will be published TO-MORROW, in
FRANK LESLIE'S
FRANK LESLIE'S
FRANK LESLIE'S
FRANK LESLIE'S
FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED PAPER.
The public should be on their guard against fancy sketches of the above accident, which appear in a weak imitation of our paper.
Frank Leslie's is the only paper which publishes exclusively accurate drawings made by actual observers of the events they represent.
BUY FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

GUNS! GUNS! GUNS!!
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MAKERS
Always on hand at
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM'S,
No. 19 Maiden-lane.

THE WAGON BOY OF OHIO LECTURES TO-NIGHT, at Henry Ward Beecher's Church, Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

691 BROADWAY.
Between Amity and 4th-sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.

ANOTHER GREAT BARGAIN IN SILKS,
Just opened, 50 pieces yard-wide
INDIA FOULARD SILKS,
Full Chintz Figures,
At the extraordinary low price of 5s. per yard,
Former price, 10s.
Also,
300 pieces small Figures and Polka Spots, reduced to 3s. from 75 cents.
Please observe the number.
691 BROADWAY,
WILKES & MOYNAN.

---

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 28,
5 Cases VAMENTIA PLAIDS; at 1s. 6d. per yard,
Reduced from 3s. 6d. and 4s.

---

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Continue to sell an
EXTRA QUALITY OF WIDE BLACK SILK,
At 7s. and $1, worth $1 25.

---

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th-sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
HAVE MADE ANOTHER REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.
on their
WHOLE STOCK OF FANCY SILKS.

---

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 28,
150 more pieces WIDE FRENCH MERINOES,
At 4s. per yard, worth 6s. and $1.

---

691 BROADWAY.
Between Amity and 4th-sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Have added to their stock of
LOW-PRICED FANCY SILKS.
50 pieces more at 50 cents per yard.
Reduced from 6s.

---

691 BROADWAY.
Between Amity and 4th-sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
Have reduced their DOLLAR SILKS to 75 cts. per yard.

NO. 481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE.
LARGE SALE RICH SILKS.
1,200 PIECES EXTRA RICH,
At 75 cents per yard;
Reduced from $1 25.
1,000 PIECES SUPERIOR QUALITY,
At $1 per yard.
Reduced from $1 75.
G. M. BODINE,
No 481 Broadway.

NO. 481 BROADWAY,
G. M. BODINE
Will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 28,
3,000 DOZ. FRENCH TUCKED HANDKERCHIEFS
AT 50 CENTS,
WORTH $1.
Also,
500 DOZEN LADIES' HEMMED HANDKERCHIEFS
At $3 Per Dozen.
Value $6.

AT NOS. 108 AND 110 SIXTH-AVENUE.
SILK MERINO PARAMATTAS,
POPLINS POIL DE CHEVRES,
DELAINES AND OTHER DRESS GOODS.
A VERY CHOICE SELECTION.
ALSO,
Housekeeping Dry Goods, of the best fabrics, bought for cash, principally at auction, and now selling very cheap at the above store, between 8th and 9th sts.
CHAS. G. HOOK.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Will sell a first-rate
BEAVER TRAVELING CLOAK FOR $5.
Also, a good assortment of
VELVET, AND BLACK AND COLORED BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS, at MODERATE PRICES,

---

BEEKMAN & CO., NO. 473 BROADWAY,
Will open on Monday, Nov. 28,
5,000 GENTS' COLORED BORDERED HANDK'CHFS,
at 25c. each, worth 37c.
Purchased at late Auction sales.

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?
The greatest bargains of the season.
The forced sales
at
CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-st.
$150,000 worth of
NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
actually offered at
One-half their invoice cost.
This is not a mere assertion.
Those who doubt it will be convinced by visiting this establishment.
SILK VELVETS REDUCED.
Rich Lyons Velvets, 36 inches wide,
Cost $7 50 per yard, sold at $5.
DRESS SILKS SACRIFICED.
Superb Silks, newest styles,
Cost $1 50 per yard, sold at $1.
Extra Double-Skirt Robes,
Cost $45, sold at $30.
Rich Two-Flounced Robes,
Cost $35, sold at $25.
Rich Bayadere Silks, entirely new,
Cost $1 13 per yard, sold at 75 cents.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN DE LAINES.
50,000 yards Muslin de Laines,
At one shilling per yard.
Importer's Invoice, 31 cents per yard.
SPECIAL REDUCTION IN CLOAKS.
1,000 Fine Castor Beaver Cloaks,
Actual cost, $12 to $18,
Sold at $8 to $12.
FRENCH GOODS AT A DISCOUNT.
Rich French Merinos, (all wool,)
Actual cost, $1 19 per yard,
Sold at 69 cents per yard.
Rich French De Laines, (all wool,)
Actual cost, 60 cents per yard,
Sold at 44 cents per yard.
"New-York Mills" Prints, (warranted fast,)
Only 6¼ cents per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

JAMES GRAY & CO.,
Have now opened a large and beautiful assortment of
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
Which they will sell at greatly reduced prices for the balance of the season.
SILKS, POPLINS, MERINOS,
VALENCIAS, VELOUR, OTTOMANS, POPLINS, REPS, &c.
Also, a magnificent selection of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising the latest Paris styles and many novelties of their own importation in
COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
REAL LACE CAPES, SCARFS, POINTS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, BERTHES, COIFFURES AND BARBES.
BLACK LACE POINTS, from $70 to $350.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

AT RETAIL,
FOR WHOLESALE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now closing out
THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF
CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN PAPER-HANGINGS,
And their large stock of
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE.

SOLOMON & HART have the largest and best selected assortment of the above goods to be found in this City, and now offer them
TO THE RETAIL TRADE
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

WE COMMENCE ON MONDAY, 28TH INST.,
OUR USUAL
CLOSING-OUT SALE OF
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS AND WHITE GOODS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
CUMMING,
SIMPSON,
And ARMSTRONG,
Nos. 279, 281 and 283 Broadway.

IMPORTANT!! TO THE LADIES!!
VELVETS.
Just received at
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN'S,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SILK VELVETS FOR LADIES' BONNETS, of every hue and shade.
Also, a very large stock of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
The newest and most fashionable styles, which will be sold at BARGAINS.
N. B.—At LICHTENSTEIN'S,
NO. 387 BROADWAY.

AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway,
Are offering great inducements to purchasers.
200 FRENCH COLLARS, at 75c.
100 FRENCH SETS, at $2.
100 FRENCH SETS, trimmed, $4.
100 EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1 25.
All new and the most approved styles.

RICH MEDALLION LACE SETS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY........No. 473 BROADWAY.
Will open some of the newest designs in MEDALLION SETS, on Monday, the 28th instant. They will be sold at prices to suit all.
MEDALLION AND POINT-LACE COLLARS quite low.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, THE LARGEST AND BEST-SELECTED STOCK in this market.
Reduced to $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 to $4 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

BLACK CRAPE SETS, COLLARS AND VAILS, new shapes. Also, WHITE MOURNING SETS, COLLARS and HANDKERCHIEFS, in every conceivable style and design, both our own make and imported. BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 633 Broadway.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNing Goods, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Prices very reasonable.
N. B.—Ladies' own materials made to order.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETINGS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.
Full assortment of John Crossley & Sons' newest patterns in
TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, VELVETS,
and Medallions; also, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Stair and low-priced Carpetings.
OILCLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS,
Rods, &c., &c., &c.

SHAWLS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
VIENNA BROCHES, STELLAS, PLAID AND FANCY WOOLLEN, &c., &c., &c. Also,
GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING SHAWLS,
A large assortment of New and Desirable Styles.
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

RICH SILKS AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Including the latest Paris novelties in
FASHIONABLE ROBES AND SILKS,
Received per steamers. Also a large assortment of
LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NOVEMBER, 1859.
GREAT SALE
OF
PRINTS.
AT
NOS. 80 AND 82 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.
DEFOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are opening the largest assortment of Prints ever offered by them for sale.
THE WAMSUTTAS.
These Prints are unsurpassed by anything in the market at the price, and are perfectly fast colors. They also control the balance of
KNICKERBOCKERS
AND
ROCKY GLENNS.
The Rocky Glenns are in new, neat and small figures, of excellent cloth, and superior to any low-priced print offered.

CLOAKS.
SPECIAL AND EXCLUSIVE STYLES.
Now open and opening daily,
NOVELTIES IN VELVET AND BEAVER
CLOAKS AND SACQUES,
superior in quality and finish.
Ladies wishing Cloaks and Sacques, to set and fit especially well, can be fitted by a competent person.
MOURNING CLOAKS, OPERA CLOAKS AND CLOAKS FOR CHILDREN, in stock and made to order.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—THE LARgest stock of Fall and Winter Hosiery and Undergarments, French Kid, 80c.; ladies' and misses' Gauntlets, misses' Kid Gloves, Cloth and Worsted Gaiters, Alexandre's Gloves, Worsted and Yarns. No. 882 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts. N. B.—East side—The Red Stocking.

NOTICE TO SKIRT MANUFACTURERS. —Steel Springs Nos. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20 supplied in large or small quantities, for the season, at low rates. Steel wire rolled and tempered. Brooklyn Steel-Spring Company, No. 9 Furman-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., near Fulton Ferry.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S CORSET AND SKIRT store, ladies can select from the largest stock and variety of styles. Strict attention paid to a graceful fit. Prices most reasonable. The fashionable Paris-shape Skirt just imported. No. 843 Broadway.
N.B.—Ladies' ill-shaped Skirts altered and made over.

WET GOODS.—THE BALANCE OF WET goods on hand from the steamer *New-World*, will be closed out at reduced prices, prints, muslins, carpet, broadcloth, cassimere, satinet, blankets, flannels, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FURS.

LADIES' FURS.
WARNOCK & CO.,
NO. 519 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel,
Invite attention to their select and beautiful display of
LADIES' FASHIONABLE FURS;
Comprising every desirable species, and manufactured in the most perfect and tasty manner.

LADIES' FURS
AT
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway.
THE CHOICEST ARTICLES IN THE CITY.
HUDSON BAY SABLE,
RUSSIAN SABLE,
MINK, MARTEN,
AND
ROYAL ERMINE,
IN
MANTELETS,
CAPES,
VICTORINES,
MUFFS AND CUFFS.
Choice stock of
CHILDREN'S FURS,
GENTS' FUR GLOVES,
GENTS' FUR COLLARS,
SLEIGH ROBES,
All of the most desirable styles,
And at the
LOWEST PRICES.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway,
Under the St. Nicholas Hotel.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
The subscriber has opened his stock of Fancy Furs, Comprising Cloaks, Capes, Mantillas, &c., of Sable, Mink and other choice Furs, in the latest styles, low for cash, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.
Furs, trimmings, &c., made to order in every style.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
EXCITEMENT AMONG THE LADIES—GREAT CROWDS—EXPRESSIONS OF SATISFACTION.
Never saw such dark sets and so fine. Lowest prices in New-York. This day opening, a fresh lot direct from the Indians to their agents, at the Great Western and Northern Fur Trapper's Dépôt. Salesrooms No. 9 Bowery. DRAKE, Manager.

FASHIONABLE FANCY FURS. EURICH & RUCKNER (Importers and Manufacturers) will be pleased to exhibit their valuable stock to retail purchasers, consisting of SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, ERMINE, &c., which they will sell at the lowest prices. 47 Maiden-lane.

---

39 LADIES' CHOICE FURS! **39**
Consisting of Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Fitch, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c.
39 At LEOPOLD LANG'S, No. 39 Maiden-lane. **39**

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the laws of this State, public notice is hereby given by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an Election will be held in the several Election Districts of the various Wards of said City on the FIRST TUESDAY of December next, (being the SIXTH day of December, 1859.)

The Polls will be held at the several places designated by the Common Council; and the polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

THE OFFICERS TO BE VOTED FOR
At such election are the following:
A Mayor in the place of Daniel F. Tiemann.
A Counsel to the Corporation, in the place of Richard Busteed.
Two Governors of the Alms-House, in the place of Wm. T. Pinckney and Patrick McElroy (only one person to be voted for, for each office, by each Elector. The person receiving the highest number of votes to the person elected, to be appointed by the Mayor.
An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City, having an even numerical designation, viz: IInd, IVth, VIth, VIIIth, Xth, XIIth, XIVth and XVIth.
Two Constables in each Ward.
Six Councilmen in each Senatorial District.
One Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward.
One Inspector of Common Schools for each Ward.
Two Trustees of Common Schools for each Ward, and such vacancies as may have occurred during the past year.
By order of the Common Council.
D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk of Common Council.
Dated New-York, November 26, 1859.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NOV. 23, 1859.—Whereas, FREDERICA MARKUS, aged about twenty-five years, a native of Poland, was found on the morning of Sunday, the 6th of November inst., at about 2 o'clock, on Roosevelt-st., near the gutter, and in front of the house on the corner of Roosevelt and Chatham sts., lying insensible, with her skull fractured and bearing on her person other marks of violence, and was immediately taken to the New-York Hospital, where she died of said injuries shortly after admission. And whereas there is reason to believe that said injuries were caused by a murderous assault perpetrated by some person or persons unknown to the authorities; Now, therefore, I, DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor of the City of New-York, in pursuance of the authority vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the discovery and conviction of the person or persons who caused the death of the said FREDERICA MARKUS, to be paid on the certificate of the District-Attorney, or the judge before whom such person or persons were convicted. But such claim for such reward must be made within twenty days after such conviction.

In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand, and cause to be affixed the Seal of Mayoralty of the City of New-York, on this 23d day of November, A. D. 1859.
[L. S.] DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

STATIONERY.

PAY ENVELOPES.—THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS leave to call the attention of manufacturers, and all others who employ hands, to the pay envelopes manufactured by him. They are made and gummed in the best manner, and will be found very convenient for paying off hands. Samples sent by mail when requested. SAMUEL RAYNOR, No. 118 William-st.

PORTFOLIO ENVELOPES.—THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully call the attention of booksellers and stationers to the portfolio envelopes manufactured by him. Three sizes—for letter, Bath and note papers. These envelopes are very convenient for putting up little lots of stationery. Samples sent by mail when requested. SAMUEL RAYNOR, No. 118 William-st.

STATIONERS' HALL—174 AND 176 PEARL-ST. —J. A. H. HASBROUCK has this day associated with him JULIUS BIEN and WILLIAM M. FRANKLIN, with whom he will continue the Stationery and Blank Book business, under the firm name of
J. A. H. HASBROUCK & CO.
New-York, Nov. 15, 1859.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands the business in every department; is capable of getting up handsome dinners and suppers; has lived with some of the most fashionable families of this City; can be highly recommended for ability and good character. Call or send to No. 201 West 15th st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A STEADY SCOTCH PROTESTant person, a situation as nurse and seamstress, in a respectable private family; is fully competent to take care of a baby from its birth, having always served in that capacity; can give the most unexceptionable City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a private family. Best of references from her two last places. No objection to go into the country. Apply at No. 140 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly; she is a good meat and pastry cook; also understands all kinds of desserts; the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 2½ 6th-st., near the Bowery, top floor; can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—AN EDUCATED LADY OF DOMEStic habits, having much experience and of great energy of character, desires a situation as matron in a boarding-school, or to take the supervision of a widower's family, or as governess to small children. No objections to any part of the country. Address H. R. A., Oxford, Chester County, Penn.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as cook, and assist in washing and ironing; the other to take care of children and do the chamberwork and tending, or to wait on an old lady or sew. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 36 4th-av., corner of Astor-place. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as nurse and seamstress; is a very good cutter and fitter of children's or ladies' dresses; or would do light chamberwork if required. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER IS A WIDOW, and in poverty; she would be glad to get embroidery on flannel or muslin. It will be doing a kind act to aid her. It is more blessed to give than to receive. Address ANNA, No. 249 Centre-st., near Broome. Reference given.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WHO has had 16 years experience at the dressmaking, thoroughly understands her business, wishes to make an engagement by the day to work in private families or at home. Best references given. Wages $1 per day. Address M. T., No. 131 Waverley-place, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby and bring it up by hand if required; would have no objections to do plain sewing. As to character and capability the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 121 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, who is not long in this country, to do chamberwork and waiting in a plain family, or would assist in the washing and ironing, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of soups, jellies and pastry; willing to assist with the washing, if required. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 53 University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A REspectable woman; understands cooking in all its branches; has lived three years in her last place; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a private family. Call, for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family; understands bread, biscuit, pastry of the best; is able to give full satisfaction; the best of City reference. Call at No. 196 Elm-st., between Spring and Broome, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation to do the kitchen-work of a private family; a good plain cook and a first-rate baker; has no objection to a small washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 121 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, RECENTLY come to this country, a situation as seamstress, and to take care of grown children; can cut and make children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing. Apply, for three days, at No. 136½ West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Good City reference from her last place. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 East 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; would do the up-stair work in a nice private family. Good references given. Call, for three days, at No. 682 Houston-st., near Thompson, Room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook. She understands her busines perfectly in making soups, jellies, pastry, &c.; has excellent City recommendations. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist in fine washing. Apply at No. 71 basement, West 15th-st., near 6th-av. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE trustworthy woman, as housekeeper in a small family, or as plain seamstress; can give excellent City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 21 West 31st-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-RATE DRESSMAKER, who understands cutting and fitting ladies and children's dresses; works by the day or week. Call for one week at No. 361 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A REspectable woman who understands all kinds of soups, pastry, deserts, and game; has no objections to a first-class boarding-house; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 14 6th-st., in the basement.

WANTED.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL WANTS a situation to do general housework, or chamber work in a small private family; best of City reference will be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 1st-st., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; has lived with some of the best families in the City; and her husband as waiter; wages no object, but a comfortable home. Can be seen, for two days, at their last employer's, No. 101 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid; would like to take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF ACTIVE HABITS, A situation as housekeeper, companion, or governess to young children, or in any other capacity where integrity and confidence are required; would go South or West. Address J. H., Union-square Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; would go to Providence, Washington, or any large city; has the very best of reference. Call at No. 88 East 25th-st., corner of 3d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is an excellent family cook; has the best of City reference; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is neat and obliging; has the best of City reference from good families. Call, for two days, at No. 184 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED young woman, as chambermaid; she perfectly understands her work; has best of City recommendations. Can be seen at 63 West 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 570 2d-av., corner of 35th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a first-class cook; knows all the branches; the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at 3 Lamartine-place, 29th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 193 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework. City reference given. Call at No. 150½ West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress, or as nurse and chambermaid; has no objection to go into the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 218 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook in a small private family; is a good cook and a good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 427 6th-av., corner of 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook in a private family, or to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 178 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE and seamstress, who fully understands her business and is willing to make herself useful. Apply at No. 26 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to cook, wash and iron, or as laundress. Has good City reference. Call at No. 168 3d-av., in the shoestore, for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork or light housework, or to take care of a child. Can be seen at the house of her employer, No. 32 West 36th-st.

A WIDOW, 26 YEARS OLD, AND UNINcumbered, reduced from affluence to poverty, would take the supervision of a gentleman's house, or engage as copyist; would go South. For interview and reference, address Mrs. IDA WALTERS, Station A., Spring-st., New-York.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES to secure one or two more customers for the Winter; goes out by the day; references can be given if required. Call or address V. E., Dressmaker, No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the INSTITUTE and HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN NEW-YORK OR Brooklyn, for two very experienced trustworthy girls; one an excellent thorough meat, poultry, and good plain pastry cook; is a superior washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or fine laundress; both are girls neat in their habits and appearance; very highly recommended; four or five years in their places. Apply, for two days, at MANNING'S Select Agency, No 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn; (will hire together or separate.)

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SMART PROTestant girls, one as nurse and seamstress; can take an infant from its birth; the other as chambermaid and waitress; also by a French nurse and seamstress, and by a competent lady's maid, and seamstress; can cut and fit, and dress ladies' hair; also by a number of smart Protestant and other girls, with the best of references, and competent to fill various situations in City and country. Apply at WESLEY'S first-class Female Office, 292 4th-av., above 22d-st. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman of settled age, as seamstress; can cut and fit well; has no objection to assist in any kind of light work occasionally; is trustworthy and very economical; has lived in the country mostly; can refer to several members in the City of high standing. Address, for this week, to E. A., Hudson-st. Post-office, will be answered imediately.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly; she is a good meat and pastry cook, and also understands all kinds of desserts. The best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 2½ 6th-st., near the Bowery. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth, or would do chamberwork or fine washing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 125 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TIDY GIRL, A situation as nurse and family seamstress; takes the entire charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle. Also, a cook who understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in style. Call or address at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT AND WELL-RECOMmended girl desires a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as general house servant; makes good bread and plain pastry; is a very good laundress; will make herself generally useful; no objections to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman from Scotland, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands her business perfectly well; has three years' City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 127 Plymouth-st., near Bridge-st., Brooklyn, 3d floor front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and take charge of an infant; is fond of children. Can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION BY a respectable American lady, in a widower's family, private boarding-house or hotel, or would travel South; best City reference. Apply at, or address, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL WISHES a situation in a private family as waiter and chambermaid, or chambermaid and washer and ironer. Call on Tuesday at No. 267 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 354 7th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by a young single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and this country; is a most competent groom and trusty driver; has no objection to make himself useful; has all the necessary recommendations required. Any address left at No. 654 Broadway, for L. D., or Box No. 207 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business in the care and treatment of horses; understands gardening well; is a most competent groom and good driver; has the best of references in this City; has no objection to the country. Address W. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO OBTAIN a situation as coachman; can give the best of City and country reference from his last employer, with whom he lived for the last four years; he is a Protestant, and has no objection to going to the country. A letter directed to H. E., No. 43 Spring-st., will be attended to for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, an Englishman, and of Protestant principles, to take care of horses, drive carriage, and make himself useful about the garden or in the house; is very highly recommended from his last employer in Brooklyn for capability, sobriety and industry; wages moderate. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a single young man thoroughly acquainted with the care and management of horses; can produce the best of City reference as to character and sobriety. A note addressed to B. J. M., Box No. 132 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a Protestant man, who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, carriages and harness; has the best of City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man, will address R. A., No. 932 Broadway, for five days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE CITY, BY A married man, (a Protestant,) as groom, with some private gentleman; he understands the care of horses well; also carriages, wagons and harness; has good reference. Address C. W., Box No. 101 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER IN a store by a young Scotchman. Can give the best of recommendations, and will give $40 security for honesty and sobriety, and a renewal of the same amount every week, if required. Call on, or address D. T., No. 131 Waverley-place, for three days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG GERMAN MAN WISHES a situation in a store as clerk; he has been a clerk in a variety store in Germany for several years past; writes and speaks the English as well as the German, and can give a good recommendation. Address C. M., Box No. 138 *Times* Office. No objections to the country.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young Scotchman, in a private family; has lived in the best establishments in the City. The best references given. Call at, or address J. T., No. 131 Waverley-place, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can bring the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and industry. Apply at Wilson's stables, Nos. 85 and 87 10th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single young man, in either City or country. Has had long experience in his profession, and will produce references from some most respectable families. Address J. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman; one who understands his business well; has the best of City references; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at or address No. 122 East 25th-st., between the 2d and 3d-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private boarding-house or a respectable restaurant, by a steady, active man of long experience; understands his business in every respect. Address J. S., No. 685 Broadway, in the fruit-store, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MANAGING CLERK in a law office by a young lawyer of ten years' experience in this City; references as to character and capacity will be given. Address W., Box No. 1,716 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a young man; can produce the best of reference from his late employer. Address T. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STOUT BOY, AGED 16, A SITuation to take care of a horse or any other light work; would make himself generally useful to his employer. Address J. V., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

TO COUNTRY BAKERS.—WANTED A SITUation as baker by a young man who is thoroughly experienced in the getting up of bread, cakes, pies or crackers; or would take any other situation where he can make himself useful, and have a permanent place; satisfactory references given. Call or address G. H. B., No. 80 3d-st., New-York.

EVENING EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A young man who is a good penman desires employment copying or otherwise, for his evening hours; would devote three or four hours of the evening to most any employment, for a small remuneration. Address G., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

ANY PERSON WHO WANTS A SOBER, steady and attentive man—one who understands his business—as barkeeper in a hotel or as clerk in a respectable liquor store, may ascertain by addressing BARKEEPER, Box No. 130 *Times* Office, for one week.

TO NEWS AND JOB PRINTERS.—A COMpetent man wishes a situation as wetter or as warehouseman in a news or job office. Best of references given. Address P. M. C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—EMPLOYERS WANTING HELP FOR all kinds of work, City, country, South, New-Orleans, Cuba, California, hotels steamboats, call at No. 207 Hudson-st., near St. John's Park; will be suited to a T. Girls with good reference will start at tick of bell. C. WATSON.

CHAMBERMAID WANTED.—A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as assistant chambermaid; one who understands fine washing and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 132 East 10th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO ASSIST in doing the general housework in a private family. To one who is not afraid to work liberal wages will be paid. Apply at No. 50 Bedford-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. APply between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, at No. 94 9th-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS WANTED.—A competent person may obtain a good situation by applying at No. 60 5th-av., corner 12th-st., for two days.

COLPORTEURS AND BOOK AGENTS WANTED.—Address Rev. B. F. RELYEA, No. 397 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.—14 CASES AND 20,000 Hyacinths and assorted Bulbs at auction, MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at No. 73 William-st., at 10½ o'clock each day. A fine collection, and worthy the attention of gardeners, nursery men, and those having gardens to decorate. Catalogues ready.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

JOHN KAVANAGH,
No. 778 SIXTH-AVENUE,
Has for sale Houses of every size, price, finish and location, FOR CASH OR EXCHANGE.
LOTS and FARMS of every size, price and location, for cash or exchange for City property.
OWNERS having HOUSES TO LET OR RENTS TO COLLECT will do well to give them to KAVANAGH.
He refers to
Townsend, Van Buren & Co. No. 180 Broadway.
Denniston, Rich & Brewster, No. 17 Dey-st.
Murphy, McCarthy & Co., No. 27 Barclay-st.
B. E. Staats, No. 233 Pearl-st.
Clark & Scofield, No. 7 Platt-st.
Wm. H. Leggett, No. 9 East 16th-st.
R. W. Lowber, No. 61 Wall-st.
Joseph Lynch, 37th-st., near 2d-av.
Geo. Harris, No. 210 6th-av.
And to many others for whom he does business, and for whom he has done business.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE VALUABLE farm of the late Theodorus Bergen, in the City of Brooklyn. This property is located on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., 54th, 55th and 56th sts., commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. cars constantly passing the property, and only 30 minutes to the Ferry. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Exr., No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad dépôt. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage-house, cow stables, two tenant houses, a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SNOWHILL, No. 199 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—FOR SALE cheap, the new first-class brown-stone house, three story and basement, with all the modern improvements —possession 1st of May next—situated at No. 93 Fort Greene-place, between Fulton and De Kalb avs. Apply to JOHN F. SOLOMON & SON, No. 213 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE and brick English basement house, replete with all modern improvements; house 16x52; lot 100; five lines of cars and stages within a block; will be sold at a sacrifice; price, $7,750—$4,000 can remain. Apply on premises.

THE BARGAIN WE ADVERTISED A DAY or two since in vacant lots, between 90th and 100th sts., west of Broadway, has been sold. We now have another in the same range. An early application necessary. SAMUEL BEMAN & CO., No. 1,078 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price $8,000. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Also two lots on 5th-av. and 110th-st. Also lots on 106th and 118th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. S. EDDY & CO. No. 51 Liberty-st.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY—IXTH WARD.—See sale of COLE & SON at the Exchange, New-York, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30; 56 lots, with stone buildings, calculated for manufactory or brewery; within two blocks of railroads to either ferry.

$5,000.—UNINCUMBERED, IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY in Toledo City, Ohio, to exchange for a good stock of Drugs, Fancy Goods and Stationery. R. H. GALLAHER, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—FARMS, COUNtry residences and building sites, in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap, by S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and Real Estate Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—A BEAUTIFUL residence on the west shore of the Hudson, in Rockland County, for sale cheap. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot in Livingston, corner of Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Apply to W. H. SCOFIELD, No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2, second floor.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND ONE ACRE on the Hudson, with fine river view, six minutes walk from dépôt and one hour from New-York. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic house, No. 58 East Broadway. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE No. 17 Phelps-place, East 30th-st.; all modern conveniences. S. COCKCROFT, 13 Merchants' Exchange.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE RESTAURANT HOTEL ON MONtague-st., Brooklyn, adjoining the opera-house now in course of erection. The City Hall, Post-office and public buildings in the vicinity render these premises unsurpassed for the best business. The restaurant is commodious and handsomely fitted up. The hotel consists of dining-room and parlor, four supper rooms and twenty-one bedrooms. Inquire of JAMES W. SMITH, corner Court and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF building No. 45 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st., well adapted for any wholesale business. Rent until May, 1860, at the rate of $1,500 per annum, with immediate possession. Apply at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS TO SMALL AMERIcan families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 78 6TH-ST., WITH THE modern improvements, will be let low, to a good tenant, or can be divided for two families. Inquire at No. 78 6th-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, IN a block of seven houses, on 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Rent $250. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

TO EXCHANGE—A SEVEN PER CENT. MORTgage on first-class leasehold property in this City for a good house in the upper part of the City, west side, at a price not to exceed $10,000. Address MORTGAGE, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—LOCATION between 4th and 23d sts. and 3d and 6th avs. Address, stating terms from Dec. 1 to April 1, 1860, P. M. B., Box No. 1,763 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-ST., near 6th-av., will let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife (without small children), a large, well-furnished front room, and a smaller room connected, on 2d floor; house has gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE PARLOR AND BED-room to let with board, either together or separate; also a small room, suitable for a single gentleman. Terms moderate. Best of references given and required. Apply at No. 220 West 32d-st., Boorman-terrace, between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR SINGLE GENtlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, single or in suites, in a private family at No. 87½ West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can obtain furnished rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.; dinner at 6 o'clock; unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A FIRST-class house, between 5th and 6th avs., No. 57 West 23d-st., would accommodate a few select boarders with pleasant rooms and an agreeable home. References exchanged.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—A PLEASANT front room on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen; convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 15 Clinton-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS. — Gentlemen desiring pleasant rooms, with partial board, in a house having all the modern improvements, may apply at No. 37 Cranberry-st., near Columbia. Location delightful. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant board in a private family, in one of the most pleasant parts of South Brooklyn; house has gas, bath, hot water, &c. Call at No. 26 Harrison-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No 79 Sands-st. The house its large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE WINTER, IN Brooklyn, by a gentleman and his wife, in the vicinity of the Fulton-av. Railroad and east of Henry-st., with gas, bath, hot and cold water, registers, &c. Terms moderate. Address E. V. LITTLE, Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by two single gentlemen, where no other boarders are taken. References exchanged. Address E. D., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

TO LET—FURNISHED BED AND SITTING room (adjoining) to a single gentleman by a small private family, residing in 22d-st. near 6th-av., in a large three-story house, containing all modern improvements and conveniences. Breakfast given if desired; no other boarders taken. Address W., box No. 2,346 Post office.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT—ON first floor, furnished or unfurnished, at the Madison Park House, No. 2 West 25th-st., opposite Madison Park and Worth Monument; also, on the second and third floors. Private table furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD, may be obtained by immediate application at No. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; agreeable private family. Handsomely furnished back parlor and three rooms on third floor. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD AT NO. 228 East Broadway. Gentlemen and wives may obtain furnished front rooms on second or third floor; also rooms for single men. Modern improvements in the house.

TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, SUITABLE for single gentlemen, in a private family; house first-class, with all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Apply at No. 49 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD for gentleman, lady, 2 children and nurse; location above Bleecker-st. References given and desired. Address Box No. 1,334 New-York Post-office.

NO. 1 IRVING-PLACE, CORNER OF 14TH-st., some very desirable and handsomely furnished rooms will be disengaged in a day or two, and can be secured if applied for immediately.

BOARDING.

19 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY, 15th-st.—Two single rooms to let, with board, is a desirable location. Rooms front on the Park, ner at 6.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHout board, for a small family or single No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. sons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

AUCTION SALES.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
Large and attractive sale of
PASSE PARTOUTS, STEREOSCOPES
AND
STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES.
EZRA LUDLOW, JR.,
Will sell, on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office, tirely new invoices of the above goods, just received direct from Paris and London. The passe partouts present a variety of pleasing subjects, such as domestic groups, birds of rich plumage, game, &c., in rich frames. The stereoscopic pictures are of Scotch, English, French, Italian, Swiss and Eastern scenery, statuary, &c., plain, colored and illuminated. Also, American scenery, plain and colored. Stereoscopes in rosewood, morocco, papier-mache, &c. Catalogues ready on Monday, and goods on exhibition. Sold in lots to suit the private buyer as well as the trade.

W. B. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) at 10½ o'clock.
Of the entire magnificent furniture and beautiful works of art contained in the private residence No. West 21st-st., near 7th-av., all of which is of the elegant description, made to order, and but little the whole to be peremptorily sold without reserve, consisting of splendid rosewood piano-forte, three suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in brocade, with slip covers; elegant etageres, six magnificent mantel and pier mirrors, silk and lace curtains, velvet and other carpets, rosewood sofa, centre and tables, magnificent bronzes, marble statuary, China vases, with a very large variety of rich and ly parlor, dining-room and basement furniture of description, splendid bedsteads, mattresses, beds, all to fit; elegant oak dining-room furniture, cut China, silver-ware, wines, library, &c. Sale rain or shine.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB SALE OF PARIS FANCY GOODS.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29 and 30, at 10½ A. M., at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb assortment of
FINE BRONZES,
SUPERB PARIAN WARE,
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
ELEGANT CHINA VASES,
BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASS-WARE,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
And a large variety of elegant Paris Fancy Goods, to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 30 and Dec. 1, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.
LARGE SALE OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, VASES, BRONZES, including vases varying in size from 1 foot to 8 feet high; Tazzas of exquisite workmanship, groups of alabaster, representing some of the most celebrated statuary, Bardiglio, Sienna, White Dove and other marbles; Grecian, Roman, Neapolitan, Etruscan, Florentine and other vases; real Mosaic centre tables, vases, &c. Also, superb China vases, richly painted, of various sizes, imported for a private family. Also, for the same, some beautiful real bronzes, Parian figures, large size; articles of vertu, &c.
REAL MARBLE STATUARY—About thirty pieces, representing busts of the seasons, original, by Delmedico; Beggar Boy, by Franzonni; Fisher Boy, by Tenerani; St. John, original, by Barrette; Samuel, after Pompolini, and many other busts and figures by different artists. The most of the above goods are imported by Signor C. B. Pandolfini, and will be on exhibition one day before the sale.
Also, a large assortment of Stereoscopic cases; views of plain and colored American and European scenery; note paper, envelopes, &c. The above goods will be on exhibition one day before the sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
GREAT SALE OF 92 VALUABLE LOTS IN THE XIITH AND XIXTH WARDS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
On 55th-st., 3 lots, s. s., 100 ft. e. 11th-av.
On 52d-st., 1 lot, n. s., 125 ft. e. 11th-av.
On 64th-st., 11 lots, n. s., 100 ft. e. 11th-av.
On 65th-st., 3 lots, s. s., 425 ft. e. 11th-av.
On 3d-av., 1 lot, n. e. cor. of 95th-st.
On 11th-av., 121st and 122d sts., plot of 12 lots.
On 11th av. and Broadway, 2 lots n. of 122d-st.
On 123d-st., 8 lots, s. s., 400 ft. e. 11th-av.
On 122d-st., 1 lot, n. s., 575 ft. e. 11th-av.
On 8th-av., 3 lots, n. e. cor. of 123d-st.
On 123d and 124th sts., 4 lots, 100 ft. e. 8th-av.
On n. e. cor. 6th-av. and 126th-st., 6 lots.
On 6th-av., n. w. cor. 130th-st., 4 lots.
On 6th-av. and 141st-st., plot of 14 lots.
On 6th-av., 141st and 142d sts., plot of 18 lots.
Title indisputable and terms liberal.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE OF 57 LOTS AND GORES ON 114TH, 115TH, 116TH, 117TH AND 118TH STS., 6TH AND 9TH AVS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
On 116th-st., 18 lots and gores, north side, between 5th and 6th avs.
On 117th-st., 17 lots and gores, south side, adjoining above.
On 118th-st., 10 lots and gores, south side, between 5th and 6th avs.
On new avs., opposite Mount Morris, 1 lot.
On 6th-av., 1 large gore, northwest corner 116th-st.
On 9th-av., 8 lots, east side between 116th and 117th sts.
On 114th-st., 1 lot, north side, 93 feet west Av. A.
On 115th-st., 1 lot, south side, adjoining above.
Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE of elegant furniture to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., at No. 479 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock, being the entire stock of A. Roux & Co., comprising all the desirable patterns for parlor, bedroom, library, and dining-room, in rosewood, oak, ebony, and gilt, French and American walnut. Also, a large assortment of ebony and brass tulip and gilt furniture, marqueterie and buhl work, either made by A. Roux & Co., or imported by them from Paris expressly for this market.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT, IN PARTITION.—VALUABLE BROOME-ST. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.— ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of William Mitchell, Esq., Referee, the two-story and attic brick house and lot, known as No. 488 Broome-st., north side, near Wooster-st. Lot 18 feet 9 inches in width, by 75 feet in depth.
For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT MANSION HOUSE AND FOURteen lots in the VIth Ward, Brooklyn.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell, on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the late residence of D. PERKINS, Esq., situate on the westerly side of Henry-st., running from Pacific to Amity-sts. The house is 45 feet square, three story and basement, contains about 25 rooms, replete with all the modern improvements. For maps apply to the Auctioneer.

E. & F. H. SCHENCK, Auctioneers.
FIFTH DAY.—CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT TEA-KETTLE HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS SALE.—DAVID SCOTT will sell, on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 534 Broadway, carpet sweepers, bronze hat stands, iron bedsteads umbrella stands, cribs, children's carriages, sleighs, campaigning sporting hampers, furnished; covered dishes, tea trays, sheepskin mats, kitchen utensils. A grand chance for housekeepers and the trade.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
VALUABLE FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET, AT AUCTION.— would call attention to the sale of the first-class story brown-stone house and lot on 34th-st., between and 6th avs., to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
Full particulars in another column, and maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st. Terms easy.

WILLIAM TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 119 Broadway, will sell, THIS DAY, at o'clock, a large and extensive assortment of furs, consisting of capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, buffalo buffalo robes, &c., all in prime order and condition. The whole to be sold without reserve. ALSO—A general assortment of foreign and domestic staple and fancy dry goods, in lots adapted to the City and country retail trade.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY WILL sell THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of custom furniture, carpets, parlor suites, gilt chandeliers and mantel mirrors, bookcases, centre tables, chairs, tête-à-têtes, extension dining tables, bureaus, washstands, beds, bedding, &c. The whole to be peremptorily sold.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Included in this sale are men's heavy grain and thick boots; also, a general assortment of Winter goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

W. H. RADFORD, Auctioneer.
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—W. H. RADFORD will sell, on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, at 11 o'clock, the lease, stock and fixtures of the drug-store No. 121 7th-av., kept for the last fifteen years by the late Dr. Willis P. Smith. By order of
THOS. C. FIELDS, Esq., Public Administrator.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Nov. 29, at 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., a large and choice stock of best goods, in lots to suit city and country dealers.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY MORNING, IN THE 8 A. M. New-Haven train from New-Rochelle, or adjacent to 42d-st. and 4th-av., a GOLD WATCH CHAIN AND SEAL of red Cornelian, with engraved motto. Twenty dollars will be paid on its return to
JOHN T. FISHER, No. 466 Houston-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, THE 26TH inst., a FUR VICTORINE, on 35th or 38th-st., or on the 8th-av. or Broadway, between those two streets. A liberal reward will be given to any one who will return it to No. 125 West 38th-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—A LEATHER ENVELope, containing papers belonging to the Central Railroad Company, of New-Jersey, of no use to the finder. The above reward will be paid on being returned to J. J. SMITH, No. 36 Howard-st., or No. 69 Wall-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

[illegible]-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. [illegible] ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY. [illegible] after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will [illegible]th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
[illegible] Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A.M.; 2:30 and 3:30 P.M.
[illegible] White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
[illegible] White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White [illegible] Centre sts.
[illegible]ton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
[illegible] Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
[illegible] Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
[illegible] Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P.M.
[illegible] Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
[illegible] Falls—7 A. M.
[illegible]—7 A. M.
[illegible]—11 A. M. Mail train.

[illegible]TRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
[illegible] ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—[illegible] New-York for Easton and intermediate places [illegible] Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., [illegible] 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at [illegible] P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with [illegible] on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-[illegible] from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 12 M., and [illegible] and 5:30 P. M.
[illegible] 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close [connec]tion at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, [illegible] hence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading [illegible] change of cars, and connects at Reading direct [illegible] Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
[Pass]engers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and West-[illegible] Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M., only; for Lehigh [illegible] Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

[illegible]W-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—[Pa]ssenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as fol-[illegible] viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, [illegible]o, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate sta-[illegible] Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port [illegible], and intermediate stations. Night Express, at [illegible] M., for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua, and prin-[illegible] stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira [illegible] the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at [Bingh]amton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, [illegible] the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester [illegible] Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for [illegible]ton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake [illegible] Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, De-[illegible] Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
[illegible] MARSH, Receiver.

[illegible]W-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD [illegible].—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per [illegible]er MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 [illegible] connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Return-[illegible] leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 [illegible] Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at [illegible]d 11:15 A M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. [illegible] Passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. [illegible] 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market slip, 25 cents. [illegible] above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Ceme-[illegible] Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sun-[illegible] cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way [illegible]s at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5:30 o'clock; returning, leave [illegible]ing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 5:35 o'clock. Excursion tick-[illegible] the trip, 25 cents.

[illegible]DSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. [illegible] 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as [illegible]: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; [illegible] Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A. [illegible] 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The [Pough]keepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at [illegible] of the way stations. Passengers taken at Cham-[illegible] Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-[illegible] leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 P. M., and [illegible] about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A F. SMITH, Superintendent.

[illegible]W-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILA-[DE]LPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM [JERS]EY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-[illegible] at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. [illegible] Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets [illegible] for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Wash-[illegible], Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to [Wash]ington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

[illegible]G ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE [Bro]oklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yapshank at [illegible] and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 4.30 [illegible] for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; [illegible] Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

STEAMBOATS

[illegible] BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS. THE [stea]mer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck Slip, E. R., every [illegible]AY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, [illegible] Freight taken. Arriving in time to connect with [Hous]atonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford R.

MEDICAL.

[illegible]HLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, [MA]RRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DIS-[illegible]—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND [NEW-]YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE [illegible], 30th edition. Over 400 pages 12mo. cloth, about [illegible]ndred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold [by] H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor [illegible] Among the contents is the Anatomy of the [illegible] organs of the male and female, all their diseases [and w]eaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; [illegible]an Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) [illegible] receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled [illegible] London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, [illegible], three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-[illegible] from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
[illegible] concur with other papers in recommending Dr. [Larmont] and his work.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German [Re]form, N. Y. Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National [illegible], Essex Standard, Railway Advocate, Police [illegible], New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.*

[illegible] MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR [E]LIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive [illegible] of the human system is fast superseding all [illegible] remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully [illegible], it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on [the n]ervous system and reproductive organs is most ex-[illegible] allaying all over excitement, and infusing [into] the nervous organization that degree of tension [illegible] is requisite to give the human system the enjoy-[illegible] of its full powers, both mentally and physically. [As an] appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated [with] the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in [illegible] readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and [con]verting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus [the di]gestion is improved, and the whole framework of [illegible] moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious man-[illegible] thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 208 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

[illegible]. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF A [ce]rtain kind of disease with a success which has won [for] him the confidence of the public. The remedies are [illegible] and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been [pro]nounced by the reviewers the best popular compen-[illegible] of all diseases of a private nature, including Sper-[mato]rrhœa and Debility, the results of early abuse, ex-[illegible], or other causes. "Should be read by all persons [illegible] to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored [illegible]. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, [No.] 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at [his] private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second [illegible] west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Separate consulting rooms.

[D]R. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY—PER-[fo]rms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of [pri]vate diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by con-[sult]ing Dr. WARD you will immediately experience [illegible] Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed, and [med]icines provided for $1. Female diseases success-[full]y treated. Monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of [illegible] intended. Try them, all ladies in certain situ-[ati]ons. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's [The]atre. Perfectly private, and arranged that patients [ne]ver meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

[illegible]500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, [th]is is the most certain. It makes a speedy and perma-[nen]t cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or [ex]posure, or change in application to business; many [illegible] cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, at the [As]tor House, No. 227 Broadway, and at No. 100 Fulton-[st.], corner of William.

[D]R. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. [T]wenty six years exclusively devoted to the treatment [of] secret diseases enables him to warrant a cure in all [ca]ses undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured [or] no charge.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the *Scalpel* &c., Operating and Consulting Surgeon, attends to the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Vis-cera, and deformities of the Eye and Face. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 41 5th-av.

[D]R. LACOSTE'S FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT—Corner of Bleecker and Greene [illegible]. Entrance, No. 184 Greene-st., open from 7 A. M. to [9] P. M. Special attention to the affections of ladies.

[H]UNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR [HU]NTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Di-[visio]n-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the [Pre]servation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—[Dr.] HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention [to dis]eases of a certain class, in which he has treated not [less] than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of [failure]. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, [cures] certain diseases when regular treatment and all [other r]emedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction [in the h]abits of the patient; cures without the disgust-[ing and] sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in [new ca]ses in less than six hours. It roots out the poison-[ous taint] the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy [is used]. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine [any]where but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book [illegible]thing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse [and i]ndulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored [engra]vings, portraying every feature and phase of dis-[ease], exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted [in the] cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and [gives] the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging [every] trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEAR-ANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of [teeth] entirely prevented by my new method of filling, [which] is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously re-[moved] without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted [and] repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VIN-[CENT] W. BATE, Dentist, 835 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MEDICAL WORK ON GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.
[illegible] I.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES, STRICTURES.
[illegible] II.—SEMINAL EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY, NERVOUS DISEASES, SELF-INDUCED CONSUMPTION, &c.
[An] entirely New and Successful Method for the Cure [of th]ese Diseases; intended for popular use. By [illegible] D. HAMMOND, M. D., late Professor of Anato-[my an]d Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, [New-]York, author of several Medical Works, &c., &c. [For] sale, wholesale and retail. Price $1. Sent, post-[free], to any part of the country by mail.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st., Publishers and Booksellers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF MILLEMAN, WHITE [&] WEEKS is this day dissolved in pursuance of the [copart]nership agreement, and the old business of the firm [will be] settled by either of the undersigned, to whom [all] payments are required to be made.
CROMWELL T. WHITE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1859. JOHN HENRY WEEKS.

SHIPPING.

FOR SO[U]THAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE U[NI]TED STATES MAIL STE[AM]ER FULTON,
J. A. WO[illegible], Commander,
Will leave for Havre, t[ou]ching at Southampton to land the mails and passenge[rs], on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach st.
This ship has five water-tight com[p]artments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of co[l]lision or strand-ing, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vesse[l] and passen-gers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FUL-TON, and sail Jan. 7.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or pas-sage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.
On MONDAY, Dec. 5,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Esq., Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pa-cific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
W. F. LAPPIDGE, Esq., Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Geo.	$20
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Geo.	23
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21
To Chattanooga, Tenn	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Fernandina, Fla.	20

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds SATURDAY, Dec. 3.
NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

FOR THE SOUTH— NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steam-ship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the fol-lowing places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations supe-rior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steam-ship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Sat-urdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, via Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Rail-road, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA.—QUAKER CITY LINE—CARRY-ing the United States Mails, and leaving each port every 20 days. The new, fast, and double engine steam-ship
YORKTOWN,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
Will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on MONDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock, from Pier No. 45, N. R. Her next trip will be made Dec. 24.
The YORKTOWN is a new ship, 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for strength and speed.
First Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
Freight received Dec. 1. Bills of lading furnished, signed on board.
For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to prin-cipal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennes-see, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RIDLEY WATTS, individually, and as sole Trustee of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT WATTS, the elder, deceased, and SARAH M WATTS, wife of the said RIDLEY WATTS, against ROBERT WATTS, ED-WARD KEARNY, JOHN JAMES WATTS and RICH-ARD KING PEIRCE, individually, and as Executors and Trustees named in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Sarah Maria Cruger, deceased, Charlotte D. Watts, wife of the said Robert Watts, Jane Kearny, wife of the said Edward Kearny, Alexander Watts, Essex Watts, and Mary S. Watts, his wife, Alfred Kearny, and Emma his wife, Mary Living-ston, widow of Thomas Barclay Livingston, deceased, Stephen Kearney Mackay, and Susan Matilda his wife, Cornelius Battelle, Archibald Russell, and Helen his wife, John W. Kearny, Evelina W. Kearny, Robert Mackay, Ann Mackay, Evelina Kearny, the widow of Philip I. Kearny, deceased, Matilda F. S. Watts, widow and Executrix of Robert Watts, the younger, deceased, and Anna Rutherford Watts, widow and Administratrix of John Watts, deceased—Summons.—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fifth day of October, 1859, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in the Union Bank Building, 34 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, with-in twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 25, 1859.
STORRS & SEDGWICK,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Union Bank Building,
n15-law10wTu* 34 Wall-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER S. POWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscrib-er, at the office of JAMES D. STRONG, No. 212 Broad-way, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1859.
JAMES D. STRONG, Administrator.
JULIET J. POWELL, Administratrix.
n15-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscri-ber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1859.
o4-law6mTu* EDWARD S. CLARK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY N. KEENEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 138 William-street, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of Feb-ruary next.—Dated Aug 1, 1859.
ASA L. SHIPMAN, Executor.
au2-law6mTu* ELIZA J. KEENEY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is here-by given to all persons having claims against WIL-LIAM PEREGO, late of the City of New-York, deceas-ed, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of Novem-ber next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1859.
my24-law6mT* JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

NUMISMATIC.—FOR SALE, A FINE AND RARE collection of American Copper Coinage including a complete set of U. S. cents from the first, 1793, to 1859, Washington cents, issues of N. Y., N. J., Conn., Mass., Vt., Va., &c. May be seen at CROWEN'S Bookstore, cor-ner of Broadway and 4th-st. Price $50.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their cor-respondents

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE, in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York,
Proprietor of the American Gas Light Journal.

VAN ANTWERP & CO.,
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND-WARRANTS,
No. 9 Wall-st.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to At-lantic Bank N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N. Y.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.

CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.—COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 3, 1859.—Proposals for $650,000 Water Stock of the City of New-York.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comp-troller's Office until Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York for the year 1854," authorized by Chapter 342 of the laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Com-mon Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 1, 1859, for purchasing lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water Works.
The said stock will consist of six thousand five hun-dred shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear in-terest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from the Sinking Fund for Payment of Interest on the City Debt, and the Principal redeemable on the 1st day of October, 1875, from the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Cham-berlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, in-cluding the premium on the same.
On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certifi-cates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Pro-posals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON SATURDAY, 26TH inst., at or near the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, at Yonkers, the following-described NOTES, viz.:

Charles Henderson & Son, dated Philadelphia, March 28, 1859, at eight months	$622 31
A. Craig, dated Louisville, Ky., April 8, 1859, eight months, own order	330 50
F. Buhl & Co., dated Detroit, March 28, 1859, nine months	956 63
M. E. Reeves & Co., dated Cincinnati, April 14, 1859, eight months	249 76
C. B. Camp & Co., dated Cincinnati, March 23, 1859, nine months	971 50
David Pearce, dated Yonkers, April 4, 1859, eight months	1060 60
David Pearce, dated Yonkers, April 25, 1859, eight months	1060 60

All the above indorsed by A. Baldwin & Son.
All persons are hereby forbid negotiating said notes, as payment has been stopped. The finder will be suita-bly rewarded by leaving them at the Bank of North America, or with A. BALDWIN & SON, Yonkers.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. Co., (Eastern Division,) No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1859.

PERSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES IN the TRUST created under an agreement bearing date Dec. 15, 1858, are hereby notified that the annual meeting provided for in the 11th article of said agreement, will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, at 12 M. A punctual and general attendance of parties in interest is requested.
EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commis-sioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now pre-pared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dol-lars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincin-nati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COM-pany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is be-lieved may be satisfactory to the holders. For particu-lars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1859.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday (the 14th) of Decem-ber next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereaf-ter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND N. Y. R. R. CO., SYRACUSE, Nov. 21, 1859.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- holders of this Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, in Syracuse, on WEDNES-DAY, Dec. 7, 1859. The polls will be opened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continue open until 1 o'clock, P. M.
O. WELCH, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trus-tees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, November 19, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day there-after for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—MISSOURI SEVEN PER CENT. Bonds, assumed by the State of Missouri. The abili-ty of this State to pay its interest has been proved dur-ing the last two years. It is known that the present tax levy, including the special mill-tax for the further security of the interest on the public debt, will leave a large balance in the Treasury after payment of the Janu-ary interest. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 48 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank in the City of New-York has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1859.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 11, 1859. —The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY, Nov. 15, 1859.—The Directors of this Company, at a meeting held yesterday, appointed Mr. SAMUEL E. BELCHER Secretary, in the place of Mr. GEORGE FARMER. MOSES TUCKER, President.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private, sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COU-PONS, due 1st January next, bought by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

25.000 TO $30.000.—WANTED, EITHER A special or general partner with the above amount, to associate with an importing and commission dry goods house in this City. The house has been a long time established, well and favorably known to buyers, is doing a prosperous business, and additional capital is wanted to extend it, as the advertiser is assured that a large and profitable business will be done for the next five years at least. The very best references as to abil-ity, integrity, foreign business connections, &c., given on addressing, with real name, DRY GOODS IMPORT-ERS, Box No. 1,069 Post-office.

$500 CASH WILL NOW PURCHASE A choice of township rights to manufacture and vend "FOSTER'S PATENT BUILDING BLOCKS" in the State of Connecticut. Their cheapness, durability and beauty, as a building material, have been fully test-ed in Danbury and elsewhere. A liberal deduction will be made to purchasers of several adjoining township rights. This advertisement commends itself especially to Masons and Builders. F. G. LUCKEY, 74 Wall-st.

$1.000 WANTED—FOR INVESTMENT IN AN established cash business, for which un-doubted security will be furnished, and a good compen-sation for services. References exchanged. Apply at the office of advertiser, Room 18, No. 37 Park Row, this day, between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—A PAR-ty already established in the sewing machine busi-ness, which is of a profitable nature, is desirous of ex-tending the same by forming a Stock Company. An ex-cellent investment guaranteed. Direct to MACHINE, Box 2,500 Post-Office, with full address and references.

WANTED.—A LAWYER WISHES A POSITION as junior partner. Excellent reference will be given. Address E., Box No. 741 General Post-office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE —Wedding at home cards and note papers, &c. Bu-siness cards, bill-heads, cloth tags and gummed labels in great variety, at KELLY'S, No. 87 Fulton-st., N. Y.

[illegible]MENTS

[illegible]USIC—ADELINA PATTI. [illegible] POSITIVELY CLOSES on SATURDAY. [The] entire company will play in Philadelphia in De-cember, and Boston in January, and return to New-York February 6, 1860.
CHANGE OF PRICES.
The Directors beg to announce that, commencing to-morrow, they have adopted the following permanent
SCALE OF PRICES.
Admission.....$1
Reserved seats.....50 cents extra.
Private boxes first row (four persons).....$8.
Do. second row.....$6.
Family circle.....50 cents | Amphitheatre.....25 cents.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF THE SEASON.
This (TUESDAY) EVENING, Nov. 29.
Second appearance of
MLLE. ADELINA PATTI
LUCIA DI LAMERMOOR.
The Directors, yielding to the extremely numerous re-quests, beg to announce that
Mlle. ADELINA PATTI
will make her second appearance on any stage
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.
when will be repeated the Opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR
FOR THE LAST TIME.
Mlle. ADELINA PATTI.....as.....Lucia
Sig. BRINOLI.....as.....Edgardo
The great Baritone,
Sig. FERRI.....as.....Ashton
The sale of seats for "Lucia" commences this morning.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 8.
Revival of Meyerbeer's grand Opera of
THE HUGUENOTS,
with entirely new and magnificent dresses from Paris, and a full and complete cast.
MADAME GAZZANIGA
will make her first appearance as Valentine.
MADAME COLSON
will make her first appearance as Queen Margerite.
SIGNOR STIGELLI
will make his first appearance in his great rôle of Raoul.
Mad. STRAKOSCH.....as.....The Page
Sig. JUNCA.....as.....Marcel
Sig. AMODIO.....as.....Nevere
Mr. WEINLICH.....as.....St. Brea
THE GRAND CHORUS numbers one hundred and twenty, and is increased by members of the LEIDER-KRANZ SOCIETY, who have kindly VOLUNTEERED their SERVICES.
The Grand Orchestra is increased by the principal Professors in the City
The sale of seats for the HUGUENOTS commences this morning.
On THURSDAY, last appearance of
Mlle. ADELINA PATTI,
when she will appear for the first time in
LA SOMNAMBULA.
The season positively closes on Saturday
WITH A GRAND FESTIVAL.

CHARITY.
Mr. C. JEROME HOPKINS'
GRAND CONCERT,
In aid of the Building Fund of the
MISSION CHAPEL OF THE CHURCH OF THE IN-CARNATION, NEW-YORK,
At the Palace Garden Music Saloon, West 14th-st.,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 1859,
At 8 o'clock.
Mr. HOPKINS will be assisted on this occasion by
Miss HATTIE ANDEM, Soprano.
Mrs. HARRIET WESTERVELT, Contralto,
Mr. GEO SIMPSON, Tenor,
Mr. L. SCHREIBER, Cornet-à-Piston,
Mr. W. H. CURRIE, Pianist,
Mr. JOHN JAMESON, Pianist, and
A Vocal Quartette Party.
Also, Dr. CHAS. A. GUILMETTE.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Vocal Quartette—"Hail, smiling Morn.".....Spofforth
QUARTETTE PARTY.
2. Duet for Two Pianos—"The Ruling Passion strong in Death."..... ——
Mr. C. J. HOPKINS and Mr. W. H. CURRIE.
3. Romanza—"Com 'e bello," from "Lucrezia Borgia.".....Donizetti
MISS ANDEM.
4. Cornet Solo—"O! that we two were May-ing.".....Hopkins
MR. SCHREIBER.
5. Scena et Aria, from "La Traviata.".....Verdi
MR. GEO. SIMPSON.
6. Piano Solo, a { Barcarolla, b { The Violet's Lament, } ——
MR. C. HOPKINS.
7. Song—"The Brightest Eyes.".....Stigelli
MRS. WESTERVELT.
PART II.
8. "The Ship on Fire".....Russell
DR. GUILMETTE.
9. Vocal Quartette..... ——
QUARTETTE PARTY.
10. Duet—"I Think of Thee, Dear Flora.".....Hopkins
MRS. WESTERVELT and MR. SIMPSON.
11. Piano Solo, a { La Cascade, b { Home, Sweet Home, (Varie) } Pauer Hopkins
MR. C. J. HOPKINS.
12. Ballad—"The Sailor's Return.".....Hopkins
DR. GUILMETTE.
13. German Ballad—"Come In.".....Kucken
MISS ANDEM.
14. Barcarole—"The Fair Enchantress.".....K——
MR. GEO. SIMPSON.
15. The Sepoy March—Caprice for two Pianos..Hopkins
MESSRS. JAMESON and HOPKINS.
Messrs. CURRIE and JAMESON will preside at the Piano.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
To be procured at Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, C. Breusing, Firth & Pond, Nunns & Clark, and Hall's—or at any of the drug stores of Messrs. Hegeman & Co.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERA HOUSE.
No. 718 Broadway, (opposite New-York Hotel.)
MR. AND MRS. HENRI DRAYTON'S
ENGLISH OPERA, COMEDY, AND LYRIC DRAMA.
MOST POPULAR NOVELTY IN NEW-YORK!
LAST NIGHT for the present of the
TWO NEW and POPULAR OPERETTAS!
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 7¾ o'clock,
LOVE IS BLIND.
Written and composed by VAL. MORRIS, and
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.
"THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER," by Mr. Drayton.
Seats (numbered and secured,) 50 cents; other seats, 25 cents. Office open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M.
The entertainment is finished each night at 10 o'clock.
Grand Matinée every Saturday, at 2 P. M.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE EXHIBITION
OF THE MODEL OF
SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.
This great work of art, which was designed and built in California, at a COST OF $23,000,
is now in this City, and will open for public exhibition
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 29, 1859,
AT TEMPLE HALL, 9TH-ST.,
ONE DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.
The MODEL OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE has been con-structed after the most reliable authorities. The size of the model is
24 BY 35 FEET, AND 15 FEET IN HEIGHT.
It contains all the various orders of architecture pre-vailing when the temple was erected, with every vari-ety of variegated marble. The greater portions of the ornamental work are gilded with California gold. The floors are all made of inlaid work, and give a correct im-itation of the Mosaic. Every department of the temple is complete. THE ARK, CHERUBIM,
ALTAR OF INCENSE,
TABLE OF SHEW BREAD.
THE GREAT GOLDEN CANDLESTICKS, BRAZEN SEA, BRAZEN LAVERS, BRAZEN ALTAR.
THE COURT OF WOMEN,
The COURT OF ISRAEL, and
THE COURT OF THE PRIESTS.
For the better representation of life there are over
600 FIGURES
dressed in the original costumes, and so arranged as to give the whole a life-like appearance.
The Temple will be brilliantly illuminated by 500 gas burners, lighted by electricity with SAMUEL GARDINER, JR.'s electric apparatus.
Rev. ISRAEL S. DIEHL, A. M., will give an instruc-tive lecture every evening, and explanations during the day.
This unrivaled work of art was first exhibited in San Francisco, and visited by thousands while there, giving unbounded satisfaction, and receiving the highest en-comiums and testimonials from the California Press, together with letters of approval from distinguished in-dividuals, clerical and secular.
Admission 25 cents; children half-price.
Tickets at the door.

CIRCUS—CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.
EVERY EVENING, and on WEDNESDAY and SAT-URDAY AFTERNOONS.
New and Brilliant Attractions.
Tremendous Leaps by the Troupe.
HORSEMANSHIP BY WALTER AYMAR.
Mme. SHERWOOD, LITTLE IDA, W. PASTOR,
Elegant gymnastics by the first artists of the age.
Next week will be introduced HORSE PIECES upon the Stage, in addition to the Ring Performances, when Mlle. LOUISE WELLS will make her first appearance as BABY BLANCHE, in BUCK BISON.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
No. 444 Broadway.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
To conclude with the highly successful Comic Panto-mime of the MYSTIC SPELL,
With new tricks, changes, transformations, &c.
Also, THE DRILL OF THE WISE TROOPS.
Tickets, 25 cents; commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE ONLY SPECIMENS OF THE GREAT AND POWERFUL
GORILLA
At Dr. CHAILLU'S African Collection, No. 635 Broad-way, with many other curiosities.
Admission, 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—FIRST PERFORM-ance of the NEW, LEGENDARY and HISTORICAL DRAMA, written and compiled by G. L. AIKEN, Esq., (successful author of the Original Uncle Tom, and up-wards of 100 other Dramatizations,) founded on Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH'S brilliant LEDGER STORY of the DOOM OF DEVILLE; or, the MAIDEN'S VOW, repeated TUESDAY, Nov. 29, 1859, in the EVEN-ING, at 7½ o'clock, divided into THREE ACTS and SIX-TEEN TABLEAUX, and cast with the entire strength of the Company, including Mr. T. HADAWAY and Mr. DELMON GRACE. AFTERNOON, at 3, two excellent pieces. Now to be seen here a full-length wax figure of OSSAWATOMIE BROWN, and a KNIFE found on the body of his SON, the GRAND AQUARIA, a LIVING SEAL, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13; Parquet, 13 cents extra.

CONCERT OF SACRED AND MISCELLA-NEOUS MUSIC—In Spring-st. Church, (near Var-ick,) WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7½ o'clock, by the choir, assisted by Miss M. E. HAWLEY, Mr. M. COLBURN, Mr. J. N. PATTISON, the American Pian-ist, and a number of prominent members of the New-York Harmonic Society, who have in the kindest man-ner volunteered their services in aid of the Church. Tickets 50 cents, or three for $1, to be obtained of N. Fisher, No. 25 Park-row; Dr. Newman, No. 303 Hudson-st.; S. J. Berry, No. 93 West-st.; M. Clark, No. 525 Greenwich-st.; Holmes & Huntting, No. 778 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
F. H. NASH, Conductor.
GEO. H. CURTIS, Organist.

LEVEES OF THE LITTLE FAIRY—DOL-LIE DUTTON, 9 years old, 28 inches high, and weighing only 13 pounds, at Washington Hall, Wil-liamsburgh, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 26, and every Afternoon and Evening to Dec. 3, inclusive, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. J. H. LILLIE, Agent; ALBERT NOR-TON, Manager.

A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Wilson Industrial School, (No. 137 Avenue A,) will be held at No. 701 Broadway, (over Breusing's music-store,) on WEDNESDAY Nov. 30, from 1 o'clock to 10 P. M., and THURSDAY, Dec. 1, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. In case of a storm on Wednesday, the Fair will remain open Thursday evening and Friday.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.—FATHER KEMP'S celebrated "Old Folks" perform at Brooklyn Taber-nacle TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29. At Hoboken, Odd Fellows' Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30. Each day, Grand Afternoon Performance, at 4 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
In consequence of its continued success, the Manage-ment feels constrained to announce, for the
FOURTH WEEK,
FOURTH WEEK,
FOURTH WEEK,
FOURTH WEEK,
FOURTH WEEK,
THE
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
FIVE ACT PLAY,
FIVE ACT PLAY,
CALLED
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
THE WIFE'S SECRET,
which has universally elicited the
GENUINE APPROBATION
GENUINE APPROBATION
OF THE
PUBLIC
PUBLIC
PUBLIC
AND THE
UNITED ENCOMIUMS
UNITED ENCOMIUMS
OF THE
PRESS.
PRESS.
PRESS.
TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY EVENING,
Will be presented the beautiful five-act play entitled with the following excellent cast.
Sir Walter Amyott, a Colonel in the Parliamentary service.....Mr. Geo. Jordan
Lord Arden, a fugitive cavalier.....H. F. Daly
Jabez Sneed, Sir Walter's steward.....J. G. Burnett
Brouillard, captain of a French sloop.....C. Wheatleigh
Lieut. Harrington, an officer in the Par-liamentary service.....Levick
Harry, a courier.....Jeffries
Richard..... } .....Henry
Robert..... { servants to Sir Walter } .....Evans
James..... } .....Munerett
Neville, a page to Lady Evelyn.....Miss Macarthy
Maud.....Mary Wells
Lady Evelyn Amyott.....Laura Keene
To conclude with the admired burlesque of
NORMA.
Norma.....Signora Marko Smitherini
Adelgisa.....Mme. Felixcia Vincentio
Clotilda.....Mlle. Charlsetto Petersko
The Children } An interesting duo of } Sig. L. Vincent infantine loveliness } Sig. Jeffries
Pollio, a Roman Pro Consul.....Sig. M. Macarthy
Flaviut, a Centurion.....Sig. Nora Leigh
Oroveso, an Arch-Druid.....Sig. Atwood
Dress circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7¾.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,)
SECOND TIME
This season of Colman's superb comedy,
JOHN BULL,
received on Saturday evening last by a
HOUSE CROWDED IN EVERY PART,
with immense applause,
WITH A CURIOUSLY FINE CAST,
BEHOLD!
Job Thornberry.....Mr. Blake
Hon. Tom Shuffleton.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Dennis Bulgruddery.....Mr. Brougham
Dan.....Mr. Walcot
Peregrine.....Mr. Dyott
Sir Simon Rochdale.....Mr. Moore
Frank Rochdale.....Mr. Floyd
John Burr.....Mr. Young
Mary Thornberry.....Mrs. Hoey
Lady Caroline Braymore.....Mrs. Floyd
Mrs. Bulgruddery.....Mrs. Vernon
The Orchestra under the direction of
MR. ROBERT STOEPEL.
To conclude with
MOUSTACHE MANIA.
In which Mr. Sloan, Mr. Moore, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Le-vere, Mr. Baker, Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Olive, Mrs. Sloan, Mrs Young, and Miss Carmanwill appear.
TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,)
MR. WALCOT'S
BENEFIT.
When will be produced, (first time at this Theatre,) Colman and Garrick's celebrated comedy,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
With an incomparable cast.
To conclude with a Farce.
Thursday—a favorite Comedy.
Friday—a favorite Comedy.
SATURDAY—BENEFIT OF
MRS. HOEY.
A SPLENDID BILL.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Mr. WALCOT respectfully announces that his
BENEFIT
will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30,
when Colman and Garrick's celebrated five-act Comedy,
NEVER ACTED HERE,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE,
will be produced with an
INCOMPARABLE CAST.
NOTE.—In this famous play, the character of Lord Ogleby, rendered immortal by the great William Far-ren, is said to have suggested to the author of "London Assurance" the composition of a character of similar proclivities, but of the modern time; and Sir Harcourt Courtly afforded Farren another display of his match-less skill, scarcely second to his renowned performance in the "Clandestine Marriage."

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. Bateman, Manager.
MR. SAM COWELL'S
COMIC DRAWING-ROOM CONCERTS.
Mr. Bateman has the honor to announce that
MR. SAM COWELL,
The great musical comedian,
Will make his second appearance in this City
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30,
And will appear in
SEVEN
Of his wonderfully
CHARACTERISTIC
AND LAUGHABLE
Representations of eccentric London Life.
He will be assisted by
Mr. J. S. Mills, the great Pianist.
Mr. James Hicks, Musical Conductor, R. A. M.
Mrs. Westervelt, of the Philharmonic Concerts.
Miss Maria Henry, of the London Concerts.
Mr. George Crozier, of the London Concerts.
Under the direction of Dr. Guilmette.
Mr. Cowell will chant, recite, enact and personify the
LIFE AND DEATH OF BAD MACBETH,
With imitations of bass Singers and baser Actors.
He will also illustrate the disastrous results obtained by the application of modern machinery to an offending member of the civic fraternity, as developed by the ad-ventures of Mynheer Von Clam, while aided by
A CORK LEG.
Mr. Cowell will also appear in his truthful and life-like portrait of the London Shoe-Black, ready to polish the best circles and to cheat the Chiropodist while devoting his energies to the laudable endeavor to
CLEAN YOUR BOOTS.
Having done now his best to excite the laughter of his hearers, Mr. Cowell will prove his power over their more delicate sensibilities, by relating a touching, plaintive, pathetic and most dolorous ditty, entitled the
SEASIDE STORY,
and also relate the sad experiences of those gentle and loving souls who are remembered with Eloise and Abe-lard, Romeo and Juliet, &c., &c.
LADY NANCY BELL AND LORD LOVELL,
concluding with what Mr. Sam Cowell's modesty, of which the public will have striking proofs, induces him to call, although written by himself, an
UNINTELLIGIBLE JUMBLE OF CORN COBS.
The entertainment to conclude with
† † † † † † † † † † †
BY MR. SAM COWELL,
Mr. Cowell's performances will take place every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING until further notice. Box-book now open. Seats can be secured and tickets obtained at the music-store of BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON., No. 543 Broadway; at SIBELL'S, No. 12 Wall-st., and at the Box-office from 9 till 4 o'clock.
Admission.....50 cents.
Doors open at fifteen minutes before 7, to commence at half-past 7 o'clock precisely.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 6¾; performances commence at 7¼.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29,
The performance will commence with
RICHARD III.
Duke of Gloster, afterwards Richard III.....Mr. Neafie
Concluding with the Comedy of
SKETCHES IN INDIA.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEO. CHRISTY.....Stage Manager
R. M. HOOLEY.....Business Manager
S. C. CAMPBELL.....Musical Director
STILL TRIUMPHANT.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28,
And EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
The Model Troupe of the World.
GEO CHRISTY'S
MINSTRELS,
In their unapproachable
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.
GRAND JULIEN BURLESQUE.
ESSENCE OF OLD VIRGINNY.
THE GREAT, UNEQUALED VOCAL QUARTETTE.
Geo. Christy in his inimitable character of Julius Schemmerhorn, in the laughable farce of
SCHEMMERHORN'S BOY,
With other new features.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND EXTRA PER-FORMANCE,
Commencing at 2½ o'clock, for the special accommoda-tion of ladies and children.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
AT PALACE GARDEN,
(14th-st., near 6th-av., east entrace,)
Open every afternoon and evening.
Doors open at 1½ and 6½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children under nine years of age 15 cents.
The matchless Zoological collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
After an absence from New-York City for thirteen years, return, and are greeted with
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
No expense or pains have been spared in selecting this rare collection of animals, or in building and decorating their
NEW ZOOLOGICAL HALL,
To make it a very desirable place of
FAMILY RESORT.
A grand opportunity is here presented to all who are desirous of furnishing their children
WITH USEFUL INFORMATION,
And to advance them in the study of
NATURAL HISTORY.
Pony and Monkey Performance in the daytime only.

A DONATION VISIT AND FESTIVAL OF the "Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children," will be held at the Athe-neum, corner of Clinton and Atlantic sts., on WED-NESDAY and THURSDAY, the 30th of November and 1st of December, from 3 to 10 o'clock P. M. The chil-dren of the Schools will be present. Admission 25 cents —children half price.
Donations of provisions, children's clothing, material for children's clothing, shoes, &c., &c., will be thank-fully received at either of the Schools—No. 1, Concord-st., near the City Park, or at No. 2, corner of Court and Nelson sts. E. W. SHIPMAN, Secretary.
BROOKLYN, Nov. 28 1859.

ADELINA PATTI.—THIS EVENING LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Reserved seats $1 50. The last week of the season. To-morrow, (Wednesday,) the re-vival of the HUGUENOTS, with a great cast, and mag-nificent new dresses from Paris. The opera season most positively closes next Saturday, until Feb. 6, 1860.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLEC-TION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES is now the daily resort of residents and strangers, and the most attractive and instructive exhibition in the City. Open day and evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, 659 Broadway. 25c

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] PICTURE.
"THE HOME OF WASHINGTON AFTER THE WAR."
Painted by ROSSITER and MIGNOT, now on exhibition at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, TENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 evenings. Admission 25 cents. J. McCLURE.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway,
Will Positively close Nov. 30.
Exhibition of SONNTAG'S Great Painting,
"A DREAM OF ITALY,"
which leaves for Philadelphia Dec 1.
Admission 25 cents. Open Day and Evening.

WILL CLOSE MONDAY, DEC. 5,
Exhibition of
CHURCH'S PAINTING,
"HEART OF THE ANDES."
Studio Building, No. 15 10th-st.
Open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 9 evenings.

WAUGH'S ITALIA—720 BROADWAY.
MAGNIFICENT PAINTINGS OF
NORTHERN, CENTRAL, AND SOUTHERN ITALY.
MUSIC.—By Sebastian E. Kook.
Every evening, at 7½ o'clock; MONDAY, WEDNES-DAY and SATURDAY, 3 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

LAST AND BEST PORTRAIT OF
ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT,
By J. SCHRADER, in Berlin.
Now on exhibition at the
INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION,
No. 594 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PALMER'S STATUE,
THE WHITE CAPTIVE,
On Exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY,
No. 629 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

PICTURE GALLERY.
FREE ADMISSION.
Fine Gallery and fine Pictures at the Looking-Glass establishment of M. P. WHITLOCK, No. 386 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Open until 8 o'clock P. M.

ADELINA PATTI.—THIS EVENING LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Reserved seats $1 50. The last week of the season. To-morrow, (Wednesday,) the re-vival of the HUGUENOTS, with a great cast, and mag-nificent new dresses from Paris. The opera season most positively closes next Saturday, until Feb. 6, 1860.

LECTURES.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH
Will deliver a series of discourses upon
THE SIX GREAT QUESTIONS OF HUMAN LIFE,
At Clinton Hall, Astor-place, New-York,
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 7½ o'clock P. M., and every succeeding Wednesday evening.
FIRST DIVISION.
1—"The Preservation of Life."
2—"The Origin and Perpetuation of the Species."
3—"Providing for their Welfare."
SECOND DIVISION.
4—"The Divinity."
5—"Immortality."
6—"The Freedom of the Will."
Tickets 15 cents.

FRANZ SCHLOTTER'S LECTURES ON MUSIC.—Mr. FRANZ SCHLOTTER announces the delivery of a course of twelve lectures on music, divid-ing the subject as follows:
No. 1.—History of music from the commencement of the Christian era to the end of the sixteenth century.
No. 2.—History of music from the sixteenth to the nineteenth century.
No. 3.—History of music during the last fifty years.
No. 4.—Beethoven, his biography and influence.
No. 5.—Harmony and melody.
No. 6.—Harmony: explanations most necessary to performers on the piano and in singing.
Nos. 7, 8.—Musical dynamics.
No. 9.—The piano: its organism, and effects in conse-quence thereof; its history.
No. 10.—The ancient and modern compositions for the piano, and their characteristics.
No. 11.—Clementi, Hummel, Moscheles, Kalkbrenner, Ozerny, Liszt and Thalberg.
No. 12.—General review and closing remarks.
The lectures will be given every Monday and Thurs-day, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at Mr. Breusing's music room, No. 701 Broadway, second floor, commencing MONDAY, Dec. 5.
Tickets, admitting one to the course, $3; family tick-ets, admitting four persons, $8, may be secured at C. Breusing's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and B. Westermann & Co.'s bookstore, No. 440 Broadway.

PROF. GILBERT, M. D., WILL LECTURE, THIS EVENING, in the New-York Medical College, in 13th-st., near 4th-av., on the *Digestive Organs—The Cause of Dyspepsia—How Blood is Made—The Situation and Use of the Liver.* The process of digestion will be properly explained. The public are invited to attend.

LECTURE BY REV. J. J. ELMENDORF, Rector of Holy Innocents' Free Church, at the Home for the Friendless, No. 29 East 29th-st., THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*A Gentle-man! A Hero Christian Three Hundred Years ago.* Tickets 50 cents, at the door. Proceeds charity.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

FINE ARTS.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO.—CONSTANTLY on view and for sale, Works by the following Art-ists:
SCHEFFER, COOPER, R. A.; FRERE, SHAYER, Sr.; TROYON, ELMORE, BRASCASSAT, TRAYER, WILLIAMS, GUILLEMIN, BODDINGTON; and speci-mens of other distinguished Artists.
From 9 to 4½ P. M. Admittance on application at the Studio, University, Washington-square, Room No. 12.

SPORTING.

FOR SALE.—A BLACK SLUT, "ALICE," 12 months old, by "Tramp," out of a half-breed Irish Water Spaniel, late the property of Hon. Grantley Berk-ley. Apply to RICHARDSON & McLEOD, No. 186 Maiden-lane, corner Pearl-st.

SPORTING.—FOR SALE, 6 BLACK TAN TER-riers, 14 weeks old, of the purest breed; never will exceed 4 lbs. weight when full grown. No. 175 William-st., tailor shop.

POLITICAL.

TESTIMONIAL OF C. G. GUNTHER & SON,
In behalf of SOLOMON L. HULL, the Republican Can-didate for Counsel to the Corporation.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1859.
SILAS B. DUTCHER, Esq.:
Sir: In reply to your note of this morning, we would reply that Mr. S. L. Hull has been our counsel for some three years past, during which we had consider-able occasion to ask his advice upon matters of im-portance and difficulty, and the aid he has afforded us has been of the utmost service to us. From experience, we can speak unhesitatingly in his favor as a man of eminent professional capacity, and of sound discernment and judgment, and, as such, we have unlimited confi-dence in him.
As to his character and position as a gentleman, our intercourse has led us to form of him a very exalted opinion. His integrity of character we have always considered unimpeachable, and honesty of purpose has always appeared to us a prominent characteristic in him.
Yours, &c.,
C. G. GUNTHER & SONS,
No. 46 Maiden-lane.

EIGHTEENTH WARD
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ALDERMAN,
WM. LAIMBEER, JR., BUILDER.
Voters, continue your confidence upon one who has done nobly in the Council Board since January last.
H. A. HURLUTT, Chairman,
THEO. G. GLANBRUEKLER, Secretary
Aldermanic Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
HON. GEORGE OPDYKE.
Head-quarters at Thorp's Hotel, corner of 8th-st. and Broadway. Citizens of all parties, favorable to an hon-est and efficient City Administration, and to the election of officers under no obligations to corrupt organizations, are invited to meet daily at this place.

HEADQUARTERS, NO. 687 BROADWAY.
FOR
COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
SOLOMON L. HULL.
Republicans please call.

REPUBLICANS—LOOK OUT FOR YOUR Almshouse Governor,
WM. F. PINKNEY.
Friends meet every evening at Smithsonian House, corner Broadway and Houston-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE 103D AN-niversary FESTIVAL of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York will be celebrated on WED-NESDAY, the 30th November instant.
The members will dine together at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at 6 o'clock, and they are requested to assemble at 5 o'clock for the transaction of the usual business.
The following gentlemen were elected managers at the preparatory meeting on the 10th inst.:
Alexander McKenzie, No. 81 Murray-st.
William Paton, No. 341 Broadway.
George Cruickshank, No. 42 Pine-st.
Allan Hay, No. 24 Broad-st.
Robert B. Campbell, No. 6 Hanover-st.
James Fraser, No. 38 Ferry-st.
Persons interested in the Society, or its associations, and wishing to unite with their countrymen in cele-brating the day, can procure tickets of any of the man-agers. ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE, Of the most approved style, manufactured at the old-est establishment in the State.
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationary crayons, white or colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FUR-NITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS grained and ornamental; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any made in this country. Mattresses, bedding, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—TWO GOOD, NEARLY new mahogany desks, fit for use in a law office. Also, a book-case. Inquire at the Times Office.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ACCIDENT TO THE CITY OF HARTFORD.—The steamboat *City of Hartford* met with a serious disaster on Friday evening last, while on her way to this City. She had just made the landing at East Haddam, and was backing out from the pier when the schooner *Daniel Russell*, which was bound up the river, was observed near by, and was signaled to keep her course. From a misunderstanding of the signal, or because the *Russell* was ignorant of the position of the steamer, she ran into the port side of the *City of Hartford*, the jibboom penetrating the boiler. There was a large number of passengers near the boiler at the time, but no one was injured by the escaping steam and hot water. The schooner lost her bowsprit and cutwater. The steamer continued on her course, but remained at Saybrook over night. She then proceeded with one boiler, reaching this City at 9 o'clock Saturday evening. The passengers organized a meeting on board, and after a full explanation of all the facts, exonerated Capt. SIMPSON and the other officers of the steamer from all blame. The steamer is at the Morgan Iron Works undergoing repairs, and will resume her trips in a day or two.

THE ARRESTED GAMBLERS.—The party detected playing faro at the corner of Chambers and Chatham streets on Saturday, were not brought up for examination yesterday. A portion waved that formality, by giving security to answer, while the rest are in confinement, as yet unable to procure bail. HIMMONS and JOHNSON are detained as witnesses. Those that still desire an examination, have their hearing before the Recorder this morning at 10 o'clock.

The statement that Mr. M. C. STANLEY was one of the parties arrested is incorrect. We are assured that no warrant has been issued for Mr. STANLEY, nor has any affidavit against him been made; and furthermore, that Mr. STANLEY is not in the habit of visiting the house in question.

THE BREMEN MAILS.—The North German Lloyds Steamship Company of Bremen, has made an arrangement with the United States Government, by which they will continue to carry the full United States Mails throughout the Winter. The days for sailing have been arranged as follows:

FROM BREMEN—Dec. 24, Jan. 21, Feb. 18, March 17.
FROM NEW-YORK—Dec. 31, Jan. 28, Feb. 25, March 24.

LAUNCH OF A CLIPPER SCHOONER.—There will be launched to day, from the yard of Mr. E. F. WILLIAMS, at Greenpoint, a clipper schooner of eleven tons burden, called the *Nettie Merrill*. She has been built for the Hawaian Government mail service, and is specially designed for speed. After a trial trip, Capt. WM. LAWRENCE MENY will take her to the Sandwich Islands.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.—In consequence of a typographical error, the advertisement of the Charity Concert for the building fund of the free chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, was, in yesterday's issue, made to read *Monday* evening. The concert, however, comes off this evening at the Palace Garden Music Hall.

LECTURE BY JOHN MULLALY.—A lecture on "Catholic Education" will be delivered to-night, in the Cooper Institute, by Mr. JOHN MULLALY, Editor of the *Metropolitan Record*. His position as ostensible conductor of the paper now recognized as the organ of Archbishop HUGHES, will doubtless secure a large attendance.

Fires.

LEONARD-STREET.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, a trifling fire occurred in the dwelling-house No. 67 Leonard-street. It was caused by one of the inmates accidentally setting fire to a bed.

TRINITY-PLACE.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in a small four-story brick building, No. 76 Trinity-place, occupied by HEGEMAN & Co., druggists, for the manufacture of soda-water, citrate of magnesia and benzine. The fire originated on the fourth floor, and it is said that it was caused by the carelessness of one of the employes, who threw a match upon the floor, which communicated with some of the benzine. In a few minutes the whole floor was in a blaze, but the fire was speedily extinguished, with a loss on stock amounting to about $600, which is covered by an insurance of $2,000 in the Washington Insurance Company. The building, owned by CHARLES MORTON, of Newburgh, New-York, was also damaged to the extent of $100, and insured. Engine No. 38, the largest hand-engine in the City, in going down Thames-street, became unmanageable, and ran into one of the insurance wagons. JAMES E. MORGAN, an insurance patrol, was knocked down and had one arm broken; he was also bruised considerably about the face and head, and was taken to the Hospital. JAMES WHALEN, a member of Hose Company No. 56, was knocked down in Rector-street, in consequence of the hose carriage coming in collision with a cart. He was thrown over the tongue, and it is feared received severe internal injuries. His friends conveyed him home.

Coroner's Inquests.

THE LATE MURDER ON SHIPBOARD.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner JACKMAN upon the body of JAMES QUINN, the man who was found on Sunday morning in a dying condition on board the schooner *John M. Clayton*, at the foot of Twenty-ninth-street, East River. CHAS. JAYNE, the captain, and WM. HINTON, mate of the schooner, both testified that they found deceased suffering from a gunshot-wound in the abdomen, lying upon the floor of the cabin. Upon being interrogated he asserted positively that THOMAS DOWNING had shot him, because he refused to permit him to carry off a gun which belonged to Capt. JAYNE. QUINN was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died at 12 o'clock on Sunday. MARY MCGANN and MARY HASKINS deposed that DOWNING left their house, No. 425 First-avenue, between 8 and 9 o'clock on Saturday night, and that they did not see him again until Sunday morning at 6 o'clock. On the other hand, Officers ABBOT and WARES testified that they saw DOWNING with the two women at 11 o'clock on Saturday evening, corner of First-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. JAMES LAVENS deposed that the prisoner was in his store, at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, between 8 and 9 o'clock on the evening in question; and ALEX. RILEY also testified that DOWNING was in his company at a dance from an early hour Saturday night until 3½ o'clock Sunday morning. Officer MYERS deposed that he arrested the prisoner at his residence in First-avenue, and that he denied having killed the deceased. This evidence was so contradictory that the jury gave a verdict charging DOWNING with having committed the murder. The prisoner asserted that he was entirely innocent, having spent the time from 8 o'clock Saturday night until 3½ on Sunday morning with the witness RILEY. He is held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

BURNED TO DEATH.

The young woman, CATHARINE MUNSON, who was burned two weeks ago at the house of Mrs. WHITE, corner of Mercer and Houston streets, by her dress coming in contact with a stove, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday in consequence of the injuries she then received. A notification of the fact was sent to the Coroner's Office.

KILLED BY A FALL.

Last evening, JAMES QUINN, while driving a cart through Ninth-avenue, when near Forty-fourth-street, was precipitated to the pavement, in consequence of the wretched condition of the street, and fractured his skull. He was picked up and conveyed to a drug store, but died in a short time. He leaves a family.

Police Reports.

THE EVILS OF BAD COMPANY.

John Carey, of No. 145 Fulton-street, entered a complaint before Justice KELLY, yesterday, against Joseph C. Greene and William Shattuck, whom he charges with having extorted $4 from him by threats of violence. He alleges that he made the acquaintance of the accused near the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-second-street; that he passed Saturday evening with them, and that while they were escorting him to the Eighth-avenue cars, in compliance with his request, they demanded his money, and that he was frightened into surrendering it. The parties accused were arrested and held for examination on a charge of highway robbery.

A SHOPLIFTER CAUGHT.

Eliza Schuder, while making purchases at Stewart's yesterday, was observed by one of the clerks attempting to conceal a piece of silk, valued at $75. Detective Dickson was sent for and soon had the woman in custody. When she was searched, a large pocket, which consumed at least six yards of cloth in its manufacture, was found suspended around her body, beneath the skirt of her dress, and in it was the silk which the woman had endeavored to purloin. As she was not known to the Police, her likeness was added to the Gallery of Rogues at Head-quarters, and the original Justice WELSH held to answer a charge of grand larceny.

POLITICAL PICKPOCKETS.

A gentleman, named J. M. Cooper, called at the Police Head-quarters last evening, and stated that while at the Wood demonstration at the Cooper Institute, his gold repeater, made by Cooper, of London, and valued at $300, was abstracted from his fob. He offered a reward of $50 for the recovery of the watch. Jeremiah Hollowhan, of No. 213 East Thirty-fourth-street, also made complaint to the Detective Police, that while at the ratification meeting, some expert rascal abstracted his watch from his pocket.

MORE SPURIOUS MONEY.

Information was received from the Twenty-second Precinct last evening that a number of bills had been passed in that Ward, which purported to be on the Battenkill Bank of Manchester, N. H. There is no bank of that name in New-Hampshire.

Grand Ligne Mission.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The fourteenth anniversary of the Grand Ligne Mission was held Sunday evening at the Baptist Tabernacle on Second-avenue. After the introductory exercises, Rev. Dr. LATHROP, the pastor, read the annual report, embracing the Treasurer's statement, by which it appears that the receipts for the year have been $732 19. This amount was mainly, though not exclusively, subscribed by the Baptist congregations of this City and Brooklyn. The sum was spoken of as by no means commensurate with the grandeur of the work contemplated by the mission, which is the instruction and evangelization of the entire French Canadian population.

Rev. Mr. OSGOOD was the first speaker. He refered to the humble origin of the Mission, which dates 25 years ago, when Mme. FELLER, leaving her home in Switzerland, devoted her life to the elevation and conversion of the people living in the wilds of Canada. She began a school in an obscure log-cabin, and from that unpretending endeavor a powerful influence had gone forth, which had irradiated Canada. Hundreds had been enlightened and saved. The work of the Mission is prosecuted by means of schools and colporteurs, but because of the inadequate support received, the missionaries had experienced great difficulties, and were almost in despair. The movement had always encountered the fierce opposition of the Romish Priesthood, and they had endured much persecution—having their houses destroyed by mobs and their persons insulted.

Rev. Dr. GILLETTE next addressed the meeting, and made a telling appeal in behalf of the work, claiming for it an important place among the Missionary operations of the day. Since the period when England became the acknowledged conqueror of Canada, she had never sent a single missionary there, or established one school for the education of the people. Had she sent the one hundredth part of school teachers that she has mercenary soldiers, the French Canadians would long since have been anglicised and Christianized. He paid a glowing tribute to Madame FELLER and her associates in missionary labor, and eulogized the ladies under whose auspices the Society's affairs are conducted in this City.

Dr. LATHROP closed with an appeal for the Society, and a collection was taken up.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At an early hour, yesterday morning, the body of JOHN MCGIRNEY, of No. 18 State-street, was found in an area at No. 151 Atlantic-street. Officer BARR caused the body to be taken to the First Precinct Station-house, where an inquest was held, and the neck of the deceased was found to have been broken. His fall is supposed to have been accidental. Deceased leaves a widow and several children.

VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY.—A jury in the City Court, yesterday, rendered a verdict against the City of Brooklyn, and in favor of CHARLES THOMPSON, for $2,000, as damages to a hat factory on Schenck-street, near Flushing-avenue. It was shown that by the neglect of the city in not putting a culvert under Flushing-avenue, water was forced back upon the plaintiff's premises, compelling him to abandon his business.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of this body was held last evening. A resolution was adopted authorizing the City and Central Railroad Companies to lay tracks and run cars jointly over Furman-street for twelve years,—the road to be finished within 90 days. A resolution was also adopted directing city officers to stamp their names upon all money receipts.

IDENTIFIED.—The body of a woman found Saturday in a vacant lot off Powers-street, was identified as that of ANN MALOY. The deceased was about 30 years old, and died from apoplexy, superinduced by intemperance.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Counterfeit $2 bills on the Bank of Lambertville, N. J., were circulated in his city last evening.

COURT CALENDARS.—Circuit Court for this day—Nos. 15, 20, 28, 31, 36, 40, 44, 45, 45½, 46½, 47, 48, 43, 51, 54, 56, 58, 60, 33½ on the November Calendar. City Court—Nos. 20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 30, 13, 42, 45, 4, 5, 47, 32, 1, 19, 21, 33, 48, 22, 27.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are growing more in favor with the public. It is now conceded they are the best purgative yet put forth from the world of medicine. The time will surely arrive when they will supersede all other purgatives whatever. The ingredients of which they are composed can scarcely be obtained by druggists or the makers of other pills. Dr. BRANDRETH has them grown and prepared without regard to the expense. And this care to make a superior purgative is appreciated, as the sales indicate. Other purgatives are dragging a flickering existence. And yet they may have some merit. But BRANDRETH'S PILLS are safe and sure—safe, because they operate solely on impure humors. No valuable fluid is touched; only effete or worn-out material, which, when taken out of the body, leaves it stronger. They are as pleasant as a truly effective medicine can be. To say that they will not sometimes give pain would not be true, but the pain they give is only because they remove those crude and bad humors from the blood which are the occasion of disease. They open nature's avenues, and this cannot always be done pleasantly.

It is true you may take purgatives which will operate without pain, because they take the balsamic parts from the blood, which is worse than being bled, worse than having the vital fluid abstracted. Beware of them. BRANDRETH'S PILLS only take hold of those matters which the body, when sick, wants to evacuate. They are solely an assistant of nature—nothing more, nothing less. They do not force; they merely assist; and herein is their great value. The man is thrice blessed who is so fortunate as to be acquainted with this good and almost perfect gift to man, because he has, to a great extent, his body insured in health by their occasional use.

Mr. J. C. Rappelyea, of Monmouth County, N. J., writes, March 19, 1859:

"I was troubled in January last with costiveness for several days, and took ten grains of calomel to obtain relief. I took cold, I suppose; at any rate, a severe diarrhœa set in, which my medical attendant found it impossible to arrest. This was followed by dysentery. My strength was all gone. Everything passed through me as I took it. A friend from New-York, Mr. GEORGE LEWIS, fortunately called on me, and advised BRANDRETH'S PILLS. I thought, in my weak condition, one pill would be enough, but he administered four, and the next morning four more. Much impurity came from me, and to my surprise, the soreness and pain diminished. One box cured me fully. I am now hearty, with a fine appetite."

Dr. JAMES LULL, of Potsdam, N. Y., writes, Aug. 11, 1859:

"I met with a man three weeks ago, in Canada, who had slightly injured his finger two or three days before, which caused immediate pain, swelling and violent fever. When I saw him the pain and swelling had extended to his shoulder, depriving him of rest or sleep. The hand was turning dark-colored, and on the point of mortification. His doctor was ignorant of the nature of his case. I got there at evening, and during the night I gave him a whole box of pills, applied a yeast poultice, and saved his life."

Mr. A. Ross, of Madrid, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., writes, Aug. 22, 1859:

"I can honestly and confidently recommend BRANDRETH'S PILLS to the favorable notice of the public, as the best medicine I have ever dealt in during my thirteen years' experience in the sale of medicines, having prescribed them in hundreds of cases of almost every form of disease, with the happiest results, and I honestly believe they are the best medicine, as a universal remedy, that the world has yet produced."

WARRANTED PURELY VEGETABLE.

All the ingredients of BRANDRETH'S PILLS are purgative, and act in conjunction to open, detach, dissolve, cleanse, cool, heal, and so carry out of the body whatever injures it. By being digested like the food, they enter into and mix with the blood to search out and remove all bad humors. They dissolve all unnatural collections, cleanse the blood, and cure tubercles, ulcers, &c., let them be in what part of the system they may. They injure no part of the body. They carry away nothing that is good. They only remove what is bad. They assist nature, agree with it, act with it, and always do their work well. Their use has saved many a valuable life.

Sold at Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-street, New York, price 25 cents a box, and by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

JUST SO!—A man went to a Judge to be qualified for an office. Said he, "Hold up your hand; I'll swear you, but all creation couldn't qualify you." So of the hatters of New-York—they are in the business, but the less said of their qualifications the better. KNOX, corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, discovered this fact years ago, and being himself qualified for the business, his success has been unprecedented.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services at his rooms in the Graefenberg Institution, *No. 32 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK. Irregularities and diseases of Women of every description*, consumption and chronic diseases, are skillfully and successfully treated. *Office hours, 9 to 1 and 3 to 4.*

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment speedily dispels the pain of chilblains, frost-bites, &c., the circulation is restored, and vitality given to the torpid parts. If immediately applied, no danger need be apprehended from frost-bites. Office 80 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 28.

$5,000	Va. State 6s..s60	92⅞	1100	Erie Railroad....	10⅛
500	do....	93⅛	28	do....	10⅛
25,000	Mo. State 6s..s30	84⅜	100	do....b60	10⅜
5,000	do....	84⅜	100	do....b10	10⅜
46,000	do....	84⅜	50	Hudson River R....	41⅜
10,000	do....s30	81⅜	75	do....	41⅜
2,000	Cal. State 7s....	85½	100	do....	41⅜
5,000	Min. St. 8 Bds....	105	50	do....b10	41⅜
5,000	E. 2d m. bs....b60	86	200	Harlem Railroad....	10
1,000	E. R. 3d M. Bs.'83	78⅜	100	Har. R. Pref....s30	37
3,000	do....	78	150	do....	37
5,000	Erie R. Bs.'75....	35	50	Stonington R....	67⅛
2,000	Har. R. 1st M....	92	245	Mich. Cen. R....	41⅞
2,000	Mich. Sc. 1st M. Bs.	70	100	do....s30	41⅜
2,000	Mich So. 2d M. Bs.	41	150	do....b60	41⅜
1,000	N. Ind. 1st M....	66	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R....	8
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	85¾	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S....	20
2,500	do....	85¾	50	do....	20½
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	93⅞	150	Panama Railroad....	132⅞
4,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	89⅝	100	do....	132⅜
50	Mechanics' Bank....	115⅜	200	do....s30	132⅜
10	Bank of Commerce.	99	50	do....	132¾
20	Penn. Coal Co....	81⅜	100	do....	133
100	do....	84	520	Ill. Cent. R'd....	58
8	Continental Bank..	102½	200	do....b30	58
1280	Pacific M. S. Co..	89½	61	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	95
50	do....s30	89	6.9	Gal. & Chi. R'd....	73⅜
550	do....s10	89⅜	222	do....	71⅜
400	do....s15	89⅜	350	do....b10	73⅛
160	do....s60	89⅜	550	do....s10	73⅛
100	do....b60	89⅜	50	do....b60	73⅛
156	do....	90	200	Clev. & Toledo R....	21⅜
60	do....s10	90	600	do....b60	21⅜
167	N. Y. Central R....	82⅜	400	do....b60	21⅜
2200	do....	82⅜	632	Chic. & Rock Is. R....	65⅜
50	do....b10	82⅜	1000	do....	65⅜
100	do....s30	82⅜	50	do....	66
350	do....s30	82⅜	100	do....b10	65⅜
50	do....b30	82⅜	100	do....b30	65⅜
500	do....	82⅜	100	do....s60	65⅜
600	do....	82½	250	do....	65⅜
150	do....s30	82⅜	150	do....	65⅜
100	Reading Railroad....	40⅜	50	do....b10	65⅜
70	M. S. & Miss. R....	4½			

[illegible]

$3,000	Va. State 6s....	93⅜	200	N. Y. Cen. R..s60	83⅜
1,000	do....	93½	700	do....	83⅜
11,000	Mo. State 6s....	84⅜	50	do....s30	83⅜
2,000	Tenn. 6s, 1890....	90⅜	600	do....s3	83⅜
6,000	do....	90⅜	300	Panama Railroad....	133
1,000	Cal. State 7s....	85⅜	15	do....	133⅜
1,000	E. R. 2d m. Bs....	90	50	Ill. Cen. R....b30	58⅜
4,000	E. R. 4th m. Bs.	53	100	Erie Railroad....b60	10⅜
3,000	M. S. S. F. Bs..	60	450	do....	10
300	Chic. & R. Isl'd R.	65⅜	100	do....b60	10
100	do....b7	65⅜	100	Reading R....b60	40⅜
170	Pacific M. S. Co...	87⅜	325	M. S. & N. Ind. R..	8
5	do....	87	100	do....b30	8
25	do....	87	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S. b10	20
100	do....s60	86⅜	20	do....	19⅜
100	Harlem Railroad..	10	250	do....	19⅜
400	Har. R. pref'd..b30	37			

MONDAY, Nov. 28—1 P. M.

The Weekly Average of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Nov. 26, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 19:

Decrease in Loans....	$97,473
Decrease in Specie....	911,447
Decrease in Circulation....	12,242
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits....	1,111,366

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Nov. 27, 1858.	Nov. 26, 1859.	Nov. 19, 1859.
Capital....	$67,734,000	$69,933,000	$68,933,000
Loans....	125,285,698	121,423,163	121,520,636
Specie....	27,157,731	18,831,924	19,743,371
Circulation....	7,652,457	8,271,278	8,283,520
Gross Deposits....	108,583,233	97,424,039	96,913,346
Exchanged....	19,866,258	23,861,866	22,239,807
Undrawn....	88,716,975	73,562,173	74,673,539
In Sub-Treasury....	6,786,786	5,877,686	5,699,397

The Specie line falls somewhat below $19,000,000, the figure anticipated in our weekly review this morning. The average, however, is exclusive of the $1,721,000 from California, which went into Bank to-day. The Discount average is quite steady, as anticipated, the turn, since the previous report, being slightly downward. The deposits fall off, of course, in proportion to the other two items added together. The new week opens with a good business in out-door Discounts, at 6½@7 ₩ cent. for very prime lists of 3@6 months' paper. Some lists of indorsed 6 months' exclusively bills done at 7 ₩ cent. Sixty-day acceptances, very choice names, continue to go at 6 ₩ cent, and temporary loans to the Stock Brokers from 5@6 ₩ cent., same as last week. The Customs, to-day, amount to $183,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $139,000; disbursements, $150,000; balance this afternoon, $6,049,518.

The Exchange market for the Boston mail opened to-day at last week's quotations, and up to the close of 'Change hour, no large amount of business had been accomplished. London, 109¾@110; and Paris, f.5.15@f.5.13¾.

The Stock Exchange reopened with the same speculative temper as on Saturday, and a large business was done at the early Board, prices for nearly all the Railway shares and for Erie Bonds being in advance of the closing figures of last week. The highest in New-York Central was 82⅞ on the printed report and 82⅞ outside the Board; Erie 10⅛ with large sales; Galena 73⅜; Rock Island 66@65⅞; Michigan Guaranteed 20½, Reading 40½. But from these figures, with the exception of Reading, there was a partial decline of ⅛@⅜ ₩ cent. in the afternoon, the general market showing an unsettled tone. The very last quotation in New-York Central was 82⅜@82½ ₩ cent., as against 82½@⅝ on Saturday. The dealings in Pacific Mail shares showed the usual feverishness of the past week, and the same figure scarcely held good for two sales or two minutes at a time. Our last closing quotation for Saturday was 88½. The demand this morning opened strong at 89½@90 ₩ cent., but before the Brokers left the Board-room, the stock was offered down to 86 ₩ cent. on the rumor, no doubt, which was subsequently on the Street, that some *hitch* had occurred in the negotiations between the Company and the Vanderbilt party, referred to as still pending this morning. We have no reason to believe there is anything serious in this as between the principal negotiators concerned, but such rumors, perhaps we might say uncertainties, are not likely to influence the price of the stock until all the details of, and legal papers relating to, the transfer to the Vanderbilt Company are perfected and signed, sealed and delivered. At the afternoon Board, the price went up to 87⅞, and subsequently fell off to 85⅞, cash, and 85 ₩ cent., seller 30 days. Panama shares advanced 1½ ₩ cent., and closed with sales at 133½ ₩ cent. In the State Stocks there was a free offering of Missouris, said to proceed from the Western Free Bankers, with whom Exchange on the East is again scarce. They closed 84⅜ ₩ cent. sales. Tennessees were also a fraction lower. Virginias steady. There was a renewed demand for the Bonds of the Erie Company. The Second Mortgage sold at 86, seller 60 days, in the forenoon, and at 90, cash, at the Second Board. The Thirds rose to 78½ ₩ cent. The Fourths again sold at 53 ₩ cent., and the Common Bonds of '75 at 35 ₩ cent. After the large business in the shares at the early Board at 10⅛, the price fell to 10 at the close of the day. Hudson shares steady, and Harlem Preferred ½ ₩ cent. up.

The *Evening Post* states that Mr. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, has accepted the cashiership of the Fulton Bank, which was recently made vacant by the resignation of Mr. WM. J. LANE. Mr. THOMAS MONAHAN has been elected Vice-President.

The Rock Island Road earned in the third week in November, 1859.... $23,037
In 1858.... 18,800
Increase.... $4,237

Justice GRIER, of the United States Circuit Court, in term for the Western District of Pennsylvania, made the following points in a recent charge to his Jury, in a Suit to recover the value of certain overdue Coupons from the City of Alleghany:

"Judge GRIER charged the Jury, in substance, that this suit was brought on Coupons given for railroad subscriptions. The Supreme Court of the State has assumed the Constitutional validity of such subscriptions, and that question is not one now open for discussion.

"It is not for Courts to inquire whether the subscriptions were wise or unwise, but to enforce the law and maintain the inviolability of contracts. Whatever regret there might be at the amount of debt that had been imposed upon the community for railroads, it is too late now to set up objections that ought to have been made before the bonds were issued and had gone into the hands of innocent holders, who had advanced the money to carry on the work.

"The objections made in this case to a recovery were ably argued and overruled. A verdict was given for the plaintiffs for the amount of the Coupons that have been given, and interest on the Coupons from the time they were payable until the present time."

We noticed last week and took exception to the proposition of the President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company to consolidate and reduce the tenor and rate of interest of the Funded Debt of the original links in that important line of road. By request from Mr. THOMSON's agents in this City, we publish in another place his circular at length, *with his own explanatory remarks thereon.* It is, perhaps, proper to add that we were by no means singular in the view which we took of the substance or bearing of the proposition, either in the Press or among the creditors more immediately concerned.

Fort Wayne and Chicago Company.

Plan for Readjustment of Debt of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company

Statement of the indebtedness of the Company as it stood June 30, 1859, (omitting the Real Estate Bonds, as they are secured independently upon land,) including interest maturing before July 1, 1861:

First Mortgage Bonds.

Of Ohio and Penna. R. Co.	$1,750,000	
Of Ohio and Indiana R. Co.	1,000,000	
Of Ft. Wayne & Chi. R. Co.	1,250,000—	$4,000,000
Sinking Fund Bonds issued for coupons of above Bonds....		420,000
Total....		$4,420,000
Interest on all of above bonds falling due before July 1, 1861, not exceeding....	680,000—	$5,100,000

Other Bonds.

Income Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Co....	$1,991,000	
Second Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co....	380,000—	2,371,000
Third Mortgage Bonds of Ohio and Indiana Railroad Co....		17,000

Construction Bonds of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.

Amount issued....	$1,229,000	
Balance hypothecated; and applicable to funding of floating debt and purchase of additional equipment....	2,271,000—	3,500,000
Total....		$5,888,000

Sinking Fund Bonds issued for all Coupons except those of First Mortgage Bonds.

Amount outstanding....		216,000
Total....		$6,104,000
Interest on all of above bonds maturing before July 1, 1861, not exceeding....	398,000—	$6,500,000

Bridge Bonds.

Amount issued....	216,500
Total amount of bonds issued, and required to be issued, to fund all indebtedness....	$11 816,500

It is proposed to readjust the above debt as follows:

1. The first mortgages on the Ohio and Pennsylvania, the Ohio and Indiana, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads, to be assigned to ——, Trustee, and a new first mortgage upon the whole road to be executed to the said Trustee for $5,100,000. The bonds issued under this mortgage to be irredeemable, and to bear 6 per cent. per annum interest, payable semi-annually in New-York.

The holders of the bonds secured by the several old first mortgages, and of the sinking fund bonds issued for interest on said old first mortgage bonds, to exchange them for those of this *new First General Mortgage*, and to convert their coupons falling due before July 1, 1861, into the said new bonds.

The Trustee, in case of a default in payment of interest for 90 days to take possession of and work the road, until satisfactory arrangements are made by the Company to meet the interest regularly thereafter.

2. The Second and Income Mortgages of the old roads, (including a third mortgage of $17,000 on the Ohio and Indiana Railroad,) the General Mortgage on the consolidated road, and the mortgage made to secure the Sinking Fund bonds issued for interest on all except the First Mortgage Bonds, to be assigned to ——, Trustee, and a new Second Mortgage to be executed to said Trustee, securing the issue of $6,500,000 of *Seven per cent. Preferred Stock*, in 130,000 shares of $50 each. This mortgage shall give such Preferred Stock precedence of all other debts except those for such labor and materials as may be necessary for operating the road.

Its issue to be limited to.... $6,500,000

The bonds secured by the above mortgages, viz.: the Income Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Second and Third Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, the Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, and such of the Sinking Fund Bonds as have been issued for interest on other than First Mortgage Bonds, to be funded at par in this *Preferred Stock*, which shall be entitled to all the net profits of the Company, until the amount during any one year shall exceed a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds, and a dividend of seven per cent. on the said Preferred Stock; the surplus, if any, to form a dividend on the Common Stock.

Until the necessary legislation can be obtained, transferable certificates of indebtedness to be issued, secured by this second mortgage, and to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. These certificates or bonds to be converted into the *Seven per cent. Preferred Stock*, as soon as such legislation is obtained. If the required legislation cannot be obtained, then said certificates or bonds shall be converted into *Irredeemable seven per cent. Bonds*, secured by a second mortgage.

If the Company should—within ninety days after the interest becomes due on these bonds, or dividends on the certificates of stock secured by this mortgage—fail to meet said interest or dividend, the Trustee shall take possession of the road, and manage it temporarily, for the interests of all parties; and he shall, immediately thereupon, give notice to the preferred stockholders to elect *twelve* members, and to the Board of Directors to elect *three* members, of a Board of Control; and said Board shall have all the powers in relation to the management of the road that before devolved upon the Board of Directors. The Board of Control shall be elected annually, in the proportions above named, by the preferred and common stockholders, and shall continue in power until the interest on the preferred stock shall be promptly met, and a surplus remain, amounting to 2 ₩ cent. on the common stock, whereupon the common stockholders may resume control of the road, with the proportion of Directors above named, *reversed*.

3. The Floating Debt of the Company (as it stood Oct. 30, 1859) was as follows:

Secured Floating Debt....	$1,168,993
Unsecured Floating Debt....	661,649
Total....	$1,830,612

This can be discharged by appropriating the net revenues of the road until Jan. 1, 1861, estimated at, say $700 000, and so much as may be necessary of the Preferred Stock remaining after funding the bonded debt.

4. Any *surplus* of Preferred Stock after the payment of the floating debt to be held and disposed of for the purpose of increasing the equipment of the road, and of erecting stations at its termini.

5. The condition of the Company will then stand as follows:

Common Stock....	$6,263,438 33
Seven ₩ Cent. Preferred Stock....	6,500 000 00
First Mortgage 6 ₩ cent Bonds....	5,100,000 00
Bridge Bonds....	216,500 00
Total Capital and Debt....	$18,079,938 33

Excepting Real Estate Bonds, which are separately secured on land.

6. The income required to meet the interest on this debt will be as follows:

Six ₩ cent. on First Mortgage B'ds..	$5,100,000—	$306,000
Seven ₩ cent. on Preferred Stock....	6,500 000—	455.000
Seven ₩ cent. on Bridge Bonds....	216,500—	15,155
Total Interest....		$766,155

An amount which the net receipts of the road will, it is believed, be ample to meet, on and after July 1, 1861.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT.

The above plan for the readjustment of the debt of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company—which is at present secured by no less than ten distinct mortgages—has been arranged after consultation with the representatives of a large amount of its bonds. If accepted, it will remove the embarrassments of the Company, and at once give vitality to its securities, without the cost, delays and uncertainty attending the litigation which the numerous classes of creditors, chiefly the result of the consolidation of three distinct companies, must inevitably produce.

The existing first mortgages are upon separate divisions of the road, and executed to different trustees. The first issued is upon the road from Pittsburgh to Massilon—covering a line both in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The second from Massilon to Crestline, in Ohio only. The third from Crestline to Fort Waye, in Ohio and Indiana; and the fourth from Fort Wayne to Chicago, in Indiana and Illinois.

These mortgages differ materially in their conditions and do not seem to fully meet the requirements of the laws of some of the States traversed, as now understood. It is proposed to cover these defects by giving to these bondholders a general mortgage over the *whole road*, that will place in their hands, without litigation, the most summary process for enforcing the payment of interest. It is also proposed to make these bonds irredeemable except by purchase in the open market. This feature, when the small amount of debt to remain upon the whole road is considered, will be found of great value. It will be similar in its effect on this security to that upon an irredeemable ground rent in Philadelphia, which commands a premium of about 20 per cent. over one that is redeemable, upon property of equal value.

The advantages of this arrangement seem to fully justify the second class of bondholders and the Company, in asking a concession upon the part of the first mortgage bondholders, of 1 ₩ cent. interest from the recommencement of cash payments. Its effect, if carried out, will, doubtless, be to advance the market value of their securities from 50@60 ₩ cent., their present rate, to 80 ₩ cent. and upwards as its advantages become fully understood and appreciated. The accruing interest (the Company having no other debt) will be as punctually met as upon the bonds of any Railway Company in the country—the whole amount required for this purpose being but 16 ₩ cent. of the present receipt of the road.

The holders of the second class of bonds, (including the construction bonds, *which, with the exception of two small mortgages amounting to $397,000, constitute a second security on 280 miles of road; while the income bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad—the remaining security of this class—amounting to $1,991,000 are a second mortgage on 187 miles,*) are asked to fund their coupons falling due previous to July 1, 1861, and to receive therefor a preferred seven per cent. stock. Included in this preferred stock will be about $1,600,000 of construction bonds required to cancel the secured debt of the Company, incurred for the benefit of the whole road. The remainder will be necessary to increase the rolling stock, build dépôts, and place the Company in a condition to earn a dividend upon its preferred shares of seven per cent.

The second class of bondholders by this arrangement free the property of the Company at once from all risks of separation into fragments, or of its passing into other hands; and in case of default to meet the dividend of seven per cent upon the preferred shares—from the net revenues of the road—they obtain absolute control of its management. These preferred shares—limited in amount as they will be by a specific mortgage—will be a much more desirable investment than the higher sounding securities which they replace.

The business of the Company is materially embarrassed by the present condition of its indebtedness. No party is willing to step forward and relieve its necessities, under the existing complication of its affairs. The interests of all of its creditors, therefore, demand an early adjustment of its liabilities upon some satisfactory basis.

The floating debt, secured and unsecured, has been incurred for the completion of the road after the failure of the Company; for its equipment with locomotives and cars, and for labor and materials for working the line, during a vain effort to preserve the credit of the Company by the payment of the interest upon its securities. The amount due for labor and materials constitutes nearly the whole of the unsecured floating debt, and is of that character which seems to demand the consideration of all interested. The application of the net proceeds of the road that can be spared from the protection of its pledged bonds—for the time stated in the plan—will remove these obligations.

This plan of adjusting the Company's indebtedness is submitted under the full conviction that its adoption will promote to the greatest extent the interest of all of the creditors of the Company, while it requires no concession from any interest for which there is not, in our opinion, an ample equivalent granted.

J. EDGAR THOMPSON,
President P., Ft. W. & Chi. R. Co.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25, 1859.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 28.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives 93½; Reading Railroad 20⅜; Morris Canal 51; Long Island Railroad, 11⅜. Pennsylvania Railroad 37⅜.

CITY BANK [illegible]

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Nov. 26.	Nov. 19.	SPECIE. Nov. 26.	Nov. 19.
Bk. of New-York.	4,765,313	4,664,973	637,207	784,970
Manhattan Co....	4,380,128	4,458,743	792,964	746,865
Merchants' Bank.	4,868,729	4,907,803	970,907	880,968
Mechanics' Bank.	3,565,094	3,450,080	637,602	672,855
Union Bank....	2,487,013	2,498,587	283,203	299,410
Bk. of America...	5,459,317	5,223,079	1,142,106	1,466,139
Phenix Bank....	3,189,456	3,063,854	586,705	617,761
City Bank....	2,053,409	2,066,436	250,361	392 183
Tradesmen's Bk..	1,456,643	1,450,066	148,050	164,052
Fulton Bank....	1,351,931	1,362,428	313,161	319,258
Chemical Bank..	1,866,871	1,796,710	721,613	882,682
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,986,066	2,048,421	175,430	192,652
National Bank..	2,038,092	2,050,161	172,311	212,722
Butc. & Drov. Bk.	1,756 416	1,725,191	178,192	287,338
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	851,282	867,160	125,645	139,178
Greenwich Bank.	446,179	753,410	64,282	68,076
Leather Man. Bk.	1,807,459	1,877,100	270,632	265,494
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,243,952	1,259 520	160,321	164,601
Bk. St. New-York.	3,710,697	3,708,982	634 523	672,337
Am. Exchange Bk.	7,006 830	7,224,747	1,051,052	896,076
Bk. of Commerce.	12,630,580	12,618,010	1,852,634	1,753,148
Broadway Bank.	2,542,081	2,514,460	442,692	385,142
Ocean Bank....	1,646,941	1,636,220	219,987	217,865
Mercantile Bank.	2,511 864	2,638,609	305,065	305,259
Pacific Bank....	1,063,770	1,042,310	178,257	245,565
Bank of Republic.	3,859,081	3,893,568	770,253	743,240
Chatham bank...	720,446	711,224	84,164	77,967
People's Bank....	682,931	693 421	122,900	111,643
Bank of N. Am..	1,616 600	1,608,641	207 802	250,570
Hanover Bank...	1,393,960	1,491,403	131,312	135,549
Irving Bank....	804,552	838,538	69,566	106,681
Metropolitan Bk.	6,085,068	6,177,144	1,002,908	1,005,060
Citizens' Bank...	725,676	723,837	102,416	96,722
Nassau Bank....	1,560,391	1,565,498	154,850	173,884
Market Bank....	1,559,478	1,583,589	194,977	224,659
St. Nicholas Bk..	1,058,284	1,079,803	174,922	164,099
Shoe & Leath Bk.	4,652,015	4,316,921	1,123,399	863,839
Corn Exch. Bank	1,637,600	1,651,162	198,865	288,569
Continental Bank	3,239,166	3,254,112	463,119	474,372
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,199,643	1,200,372	165,396	146,729
Oriental Bank....	526,903	532,797	65 155	62,133
Marine Bank....	1,013,734	1,003,113	101,734	116,028
Atlantic Bank....	543,969	550,570	47,472	57,030
Imp. & Trad's Bk..	2,638,191	2,645,919	249,947	298,384
Park Bank....	4,362,952	4,417,468	843 950	891,481
Artisans' Bank...	981,991	994 646	107,888	122,925
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	650,703	661,229	70,245	62,871
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	472,994	465,187	48,948	46,472
N. Y. Exch. Bank	309,532	300,116	22,364	24,326
Bull's Head Bank	424,167	436,244	31,186	34,119
N. Y. County Bk.	403,120	420,573	44,131	48,990
Grocers' Bank....	514,178	529,235	84,608	68,599
East River Bank.	312,337	317,572	25,170	31,636
North River Bank	443,151	439,836	67,317	62,721
Total....	121,423,163	121,520,636	18,831,924	19,743,371
	Decrease....	$97,473	Decrease....	$911,447

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Nov. 26.	Nov. 19.	DEPOSITS—NET. Nov. 26.	Nov. 19.
Bk. of New-York.	406,825	409,664	2,649,828	2,714,695
Manhattan Co....	322,809	330,893	2,936,504	3,006,020
Merchants' Bank.	260,075	241,813	2,839,009	2,734,232
Mechanics' Bank.	294,012	302,193	2,369,936	2,346,157
Union Bank....	202.016	195,517	1,530,835	1,559,979
Bk. of America..	134,476	134,311	3,845,966	3,884,906
Phenix Bank....	130,553	137,914	1,921,437	1,849,877
City Bank....	....	....	1,308,288	1,325,672
Tradesmen's Bk..	319,347	326,659	700,114	992,699
Fulton Bank....	150,445	152,215	1,058,602	1,070,453
Chemical Bank..	307,785	308,023	1,895,3[illegible]	2,033,815
Merch. Exch. Bk.	132,696	134,674	888,945	965,216
National Bank....	132,166	140,503	826,014	861,053
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	179,728	167,882	1,029,687	1,294,913
Mech. & Trad Bk.	119,754	122,062	671,585	686,292
Greenwich Bank.	140,284	141 164	482,286	500 561
Leather Man. Bk.	240,246	243,289	987,375	1,041,650
Seventh Ward Bk.	214,385	216 724	652,175	655,189
Bk. St. New-York	209,769	208,729	2,162,842	2,109,109
Am. Exchange Bk.	194,373	191,185	3,955,434	4,026,872
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,138,530	5,241,301
Broadway Bank..	258,325	260,219	1,887,611	1,886,194
Ocean Bank....	116,903	115,847	948,910	916,633
Mercantile Bank.	32,273	32,849	1,818,740	1,857,531
Pacific Bank....	120,797	121,313	833,145	861,775
Bk. of Republic..	202,353	197,496	2,862,020	2,818,723
Chatham Bank...	115,384	122 17[illegible]	458 911	441,835
People's Bank....	115,945	113,295	478,119	495,307
Bank of N. Am...	81,518	83,056	761,040	771 867
Hanover Bank...	92,846	91,627	606,302	679,446
Irving Bank....	121,202	125,263	505,753	573,409
Metropolitan Bk.	226,522	218,873	3,294,407	3,416,730
Citizens' Bank...	151 982	146,346	483,565	505,586
Nassau Bank....	130,051	129,436	762,886	800 774
Market Bank....	212,823	208,557	877,180	910,355
St. Nicholas Bank	92,134	91,041	641,637	626,525
Shoe & Leath Bk.	94,296	90,543	4,562,879	4,089,748
Corn Exch. Bank	103 646	107,538	621,650	814 784
Continental Bank	180,267	178,978	1,767,691	1,826,678
Bk. of Commw'lth	220,399	224,236	890,060	840,399
Oriental Bank....	102,572	100.701	320,560	327,807
Marine Bank....	127,509	125,233	540,985	558,749
Atlantic Bank....	79,274	80,329	231 491	234,766
Imp. & Trad's Bk..	193,337	196,060	1,403,077	1,457,063
Park Bank....	176,432	176 729	3,140,241	3,341,551
Artisans' Bank...	90,829	93,386	499,174	522,209
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	101,831	102,628	260,537	252,191
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	147,559	139,938	218,725	210,883
N. Y. Exch. Bk...	110 059	111,821	296,103	284,008
Bull's Head Bank	104,542	102,815	359,066	391,978
N. Y. County Bk.	88,794	86,087	309,546	325,243
Grocers' Bank....	51.576	51,406	431 290	421,477
East River Bank.	84,884	88,070	187,499	209,183
North River Bank	69,795	72,247	449,720	413,988
Total....	8,271,278	8,283,520	73,562,173	74,673,539
	Decrease....	$12,242	Decrease....	$1,111,366

Exchanges.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 28.
Sight Exchange on New-York ½ ₩ cent. discount.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 28.
Sight Exchange on New-York 2 ₩ cent. premium for currency, and ½ ₩ cent. for gold.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 28.
Sight Exchange on New-York at par to 1-16 ₩ cent. prem.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 28.
Sight Exchange on New-York 1-10 ₩ cent. premium.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm and in fair demand; sales 1,200 bbls. WHEAT steady, and in good demand; sales 15,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, to arrive, at $1 02½; 8,000 bushels do., from store, $1 02½; and 12,000 bushels, also from store, $1 03; 17,400 bushels Kenosha Spring, at $1 04; 10,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $1 05@$1 06; 2,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, at $1 05; 6,000 bushels Green Bay Club, at $1 06½. CORN nominal. OATS steady; sales 4 000 bushels Canada, at 36c. Other grains quiet. WHISKY nominal, at 25c. *Imports*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—26,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR advanced 25c. WHEAT 2c.@3c. advanced on Upper Lakes; sales 14,000 bushels Chicago Spring, No. 1, at $1 10; 3,900 bushels Milwaukee Club, No. 1, at $1 10; and 12,000 bushels Red Michigan at $1 30. CORN in demand for distilling; sales 6,000 bushels damaged Illinois, at 55c. Other Grains quiet. *Lake Imports*—600 bbls. Flour; 104,000 bushels Wheat; 32,200 bushels Corn; 23,200 bushels Barley; 9,100 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—3,800 bbls. Flour; 1,500 bushels Wheat; 6,500 bushels Barley; 700 bushels Peas.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 28.

FLOUR firm at $5 12½@$5 25 for superfine. WHEAT firm; sales 5,000 bushels white at $1 40@$1 46; red, $1 29@$1 32. CORN firm; sales 8,500 bushels old yellow at 90c.@92c.; latter at 78c. OATS firm; sales 5,000 bushels at 42c.@44c. PROVISIONS quiet; Pork, mess, at $15 75@$16; prime, $12. WHISKY, 27c.@27½c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 28.

FLOUR steady; Howard-street $5 37½. WHEAT quiet; sales of 35,000 bushels at $1 20@$1 45 for White, and $1 10@$1 25 for Red. CORN firm at 65c.@75c. for new White and Yellow. PROVISIONS steady; Mess Pork $15 75; Prime $10 50; Bacon 10c.; Mess Beef $15, and No. 1 $12. WHISKY firm at 26½c.@27c.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 28.

FLOUR firm at $5@$5 15 for Superfine. WHEAT steady at $1 12@$1 15 for Red, and $1 20@$1 25 for White. CORN steady at 45c.@46c. WHISKY steady at 23c. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $15@$15 50. BACON, 7½c. for Shoulders, and 9½c. for Sides. HOGS buoyant; receipts light; sales at $6 10@$6 15.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 28.

FLOUR firm at previous rates; business limited. WHEAT firm at 86c.@87c. CORN dull and declined 2c. OATS quiet. *Receipts to-day*—2,500 bbls. Flour; 13,500 bushels Wheat; 1,500 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—480 bbls. Flour; 10,500 bushels Wheat; 34,000 bushels Corn; 18,500 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 28.

COTTON—Sales to-day 15,000 bales, at ⅛c.@¼c. decline, mostly on the lower and middling grades. The closing price for Middling was 10⅞c.@11⅛c. SUGAR dull, at 6⅞c.@7⅜c. MESS PORK buoyant, and advanced 25c.; sales at $15 50. WHISKY 24½c.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Nov. 28.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull, and declined 1c.@2c. CORN—a declining tendency. OATS steady. *Receipts to-day*—600 bbls. Flour; 12,500 bushels Wheat. *Shipments*—3,400 bbls. Flour; 28,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, Monday, Nov. 18.

FLOUR firm, at $4 75@$5 for extras. WHEAT dull. *Shipments to-day*—2,500 bbls. Flour; 250 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, Monday, Nov. 28.

FLOUR dull, at $5 25 for superfine. Wheat dull, at $1 13@$1 30. *Shipments*—4,000 bbls. Flour; 7,000 bushels Wheat.

TORONTO, Monday, Nov. 28—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm, scarce and advanced 2c.; White Winter, $1 20@$1 30; and Spring $1 00@$1 02. Others unchanged.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.... 3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.... 5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad.. 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.... 5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.... 5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.... 3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European mails for the *Canada*, from Boston, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Tuesday,) at 1½ and 3 P. M.

The mail for Havana, per steamer *De Soto*, will close on Wednesday, Nov. 30, at 11½ o'clock.

The European mails for the *Saxonia*, for Hamburg, will close on Thursday, Dec. 1, at 11 A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Canada....	Nov. 30....	Boston....	Liverpool.
Saxonia....	Dec. 1....	New-York....	Hamburg.
John Bell....	Dec. 2....	New-York....	Glasgow.
Vigo....	Dec. 3....	New-York....	Liverpool.
North Briton....	Dec. 10....	Portland....	Liverpool.
Anglo-Saxon....	Dec. 17....	Portland....	Liverpool.
Edinburgh....	Dec. 17....	New-York....	Liverpool.
Nova Scotian....	Dec. 24....	Portland....	Liverpool.
North American....	Dec. 31....	Portland....	Liverpool.

[illegible]

John Bell....	Nov. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City of Washington....	Nov. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circassian....	Nov. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
City of Manchester....	Nov. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Briton....	Nov. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara....	Nov. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Queen....	Nov. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edinburgh....	Nov. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anglo-Saxon....	Nov. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Kingdom....	Nov. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOR THE WEST INDIES, &C.

De Soto....	Nov. 30....	New-York....	[illegible]
Yorktown....	Dec. 5....	New-York....	[illegible]
Karnak....	Dec. 5....	New-York....	[illegible]

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Baltic....	Dec. 5....	New-York....	[illegible]
Northern Light...	Dec. 5....	New-York....	[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Empire City, from New-Orleans and Havana—From New-Orleans—John Cavanaugh, [illegible] lin and 2 children, Mrs. Merriman and 3 children, and 15 in the steerage. From Havana—C. de Catur[illegible], de Mena and niece, A. H. Judd, H. Paterson, J. [illegible]

In brig Abby Watson, from Cardenas—Henry [illegible]ards, Izaac Mozier.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 2 | Sun sets.... 4 36 | [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 36 | Gov. Island 11 26 | Hell Gate [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 28.

Cleared.

Steamer Parkersburg, Powell, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships St. Charles, Conway, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost; E Z, Hodges, New-Orleans, E. H. Brigham.

Barks Mary, Gibbs, Trinidad, G. [illegible]; Grand Turk, Dolliver, Sombrero, Wood & Grant.

Brigs Cecelia, Kavanagh, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Osprey, (Br.,) Murphy, [illegible]; James; P. R. Curtis, Isley, Portland, master; E., Fowler, St. John, N. B., A. Smithers & Co.; Brown, Nassau, J. R. Bacon; Princess Royal, Newbold, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.; G. [illegible] ton, ——, Zaza; Winthrop, Bearse, St. Martin, [illegible] & Everett.

Schooners Orion, Dost, Norwich, master; [illegible] Way, Weymouth, C. & E. J. Peters; W. G. [illegible] Thomas, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.; H. P. [illegible] Pettengill, Antigua, Smith, Jones & Co.; [illegible] Harris, Washington, J. G. Williams; [illegible] Alexandria, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; [illegible] Charleston, ——; F. K. Abbott, Smith, [illegible] ——; Jamestown, Haskell, Elizabethport, master; S. Barnes, Ramsey, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Empire City, McGowan, New-Orleans Nov. 20, and Havana 23d, with mdse. and passengers, [illegible] lat. 35 50, lon. 74 50, passed herm. brig Granada, of Portland, bd. N.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Brig Georgia, Sherman, Apalachicola 13 ds., with cotton to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Abby Watson, (of Sedgewick,) Watson, Cardenas 14th inst., with sugar, &c., to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig J. Jaffray, Hunt, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Martha Jane, (Br.,) Corbett, Cornwallis, N. S., 13 ds., with potatoes to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. B. S. Johnson, Bowen, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dibble & Bunce.

Schr. Hero, (Br.,) Crowell, Halifax 7 ds., with fish to Whitman Bros.

Schr. J. D. Kinsey, Crawford, Malta, Malaga Oct. 12, and Gibraltar Oct. 16, with fruit to Post & Small.

Schr. Mary, Smith, Fredericksburg, Va., 5 ds., with flour and corn to Wm. H. Newman & Co.

Schr. Norfolk Packet, Bedell, Apalachicola 19 ds., with cotton to Post, Small & Co.

Schr. Gilbert Bent, (Br.,) Howard, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Julia & Martha, Toothacher, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Hamlet, Wray, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

BELOW—Two brigs.

SAILED—Ship St. Charles, for New-Orleans; bark Col. Ledyard, for Apalachicola.

WIND—During the day, from W. to W. N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 28—Arr. ship Isaac Newton, [illegible] Charleston; barks George Thomas, Ross, Havana; [illegible] A. Kinsman, Hill, do.; Emma F. Chase, [illegible] zas; David Nickels, Nickels, do.; brigs Frederick, Wording, Rowe, Surinam; Robin, Killman, [illegible] Charles Edward, Haskell, Cardenas; J. W. [illegible] Bradley, Matanzas; schr. Byron, Hardy, Cardenas.

Below—Bark Brilliant, from New-Orleans.

Off Highland Light, Cape Cod—Bark Island City, [illegible] Galveston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 28—Arr. ships Alice W[illegible], from St. Helena; Baltic, Kate, and Prince, from Liverpool; Charlotte, and Vaucluse, from New-York; Oliver Putnam, and Commodore, from Boston; [illegible] Queen, from Philadelphia; Anne Thompson, from London; John W. White, from Bordeaux. Also arr. seven British ships.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28—Arr. ship Adelaide, from Callao, via Hampton Roads.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 28.—The brig War Eagle, from Havana for New-York, with sugar, has arrived here. She has lost her fore and main topmasts. The bodies of Capt. Stillman and son, who died at Havana, are on board.

HIGHLANDS, Nov. 28, sunset—Two brigs in the offing, inward bound. Wind N. W., light; weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, Nov. 28, sunset—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind W. N. W., light; weather light.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Nov. 28, sunset—No square-rigged vessels in sight. Ship St. Charles for New-Orleans, passed down the Narrows at 1:5 P. M. Wind W., moderate; weather clear.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 27—Arr. barks Sarah Sheaf, from New-Bedford; J. M. Rumsey, from Boston.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 28—The screw steamship Huntsville, of Cromwell's line, from New-York, arrived yesterday.

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW IRON STEAMER MATANZAS.—The first steamer of any noteworthy dimensions ever built in this country exclusively of iron, was successfully launched, yesterday morning, from the iron ship yard of C. H. Delamater, foot of Thirteenth-st., North River. She was built for Messrs. Mora Brothers, Navarro & Co., and is intended to run between New York and Matanzas. Her dimensions are as follows: 216 feet on deck, 29 feet beam, and 20 feet 6 inches deep, being about 900 tons burden. She has one direct-acting, condensing engine, 56 inches in diameter, and 45 inches stroke, of the same pattern as that in the Guatemala, recently built for the Panama Railroad Company. The vessel, machinery and outfit are the production of Mr. Delamater, from the plans and under the supervision of Mr. John Baird. The vessel is of a most substantial build, and is intended to meet the requirements of "A 1 for twelve years, at Lloyds', in England. The keel is of solid bar iron, [illegible] inches, the stem and stern posts are of the same [illegible] and the whole is put together in scarfs, planed up [illegible] force-jointed. The frames are 4x3½x⅜ inch, running from the keel to the upper deck, being placed 18 inches apart, and in the lower hold each frame has a reverse bar of angle iron 3½x3 inches. The beams, both of the lower and upper decks, are iron. The lower deck beams are 9x⅜, and the upper 5x⅜, fastened to the sides by iron knees. There are stringer plates also upon the top of each set of deck beams, running entirely round the ship. The only wood work about the hull is the deck planks. The plating consists of first quality of American iron, manufactured expressly for the ship by Abbott & Son, of Baltimore. The garboard streak is [illegible] inch thick, the bottom, to the turn of the bilge, is [illegible] sides ⅜ inch, up to the main deck, and from that up, [illegible] thick. The fastenings are, in the garboard streak and keel, of ⅞ inch rivets, and in the rest of the plating, [illegible] inch. The riveting is double up to the first deck, [illegible] that single to the shear streak, which is again double. The bottom of the vessel is very strong, each frame having a floor-plate 20 inches deep and ⅜ an inch thick, capped with angle iron of the same size as the reverse bars. In addition to this, she has three keelsons running fore and aft. She has four water-tight bulkheads. The model is of the most approved description, and is constructed with a view to speed, and at the same time as well as for carrying well. She will have a splendid cabin, finished in hard wood, affording accommodations for sixty first and eighty second-class passengers. Two masts, square-rigged forward, will be completed in about six weeks. It is probable that another vessel for the same parties will be built at the same yard, but of dimensions larger by 150 tons.

By the Isabel, at Charleston, we have the following shipping intelligence from Key West:

The ship Heidelburg had reached Key West.

The ship Charles Crocker had bilged; 2,125 bales of cotton were saved from her.

The ships Eliza Mallory and Mary Coes had been wrecked. Part of their cargoes had been saved.

No cotton had yet been saved from the brig North [illegible]

The schr. Wm. Newcomb hadd arived at Key [illegible] with the remainder of the cargo of the wrecked brig Margaret.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.—The brigs Abbottsford, of Baltimore, and Eureka, of Bucksport, were lost on Caicos, on the 25th October, in a hurricane. Crews and materials saved. The Abbottsford was built at Baltimore, in 1849, was 229 tons, rated A 2, and owned by Mr. Cooper, of the above place. The Eureka was built at Bucksport, in 1857, was 199 tons, rated A 2, and owned by Gilley and others, of the above place.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 26.—The schr. J. H. F[illegible], previously reported ashore N. of New Inlet, will be a total loss. Her cargo is being landed on the beach.

The schr. John, from this port for New-York, with cotton and naval stores, was run into by the steamer State of Georgia, and is considerably damaged. She put back to this port.

Whalers.

The whale-ship Massachusetts, in 31 ds. fm. Ochotsk, arrived at San Francisco on the 6th inst., and furnishes the following report from the whaling fleet to Sept. [illegible] Cambria, 890 bbls.; Frances Henrietta, 600 bbls.; [illegible] 700 bbls.; Congress, 1,125 bbls.; Wood, 400 bbls.; [illegible] Howland, 600 bbls.; Fanny, 1,050 bbls.; California, [illegible] bbls.; Massachusetts, 600 bbls.; Orizaba, 300 bbls.; Croeker, [illegible] 900 bbls.; J. D. Thompson, 400 bbls.; [illegible] bbls.; Reindeer, 850 bbls.; James, 800 bbls.; Wa[illegible] 600 bbls.; Ohio, 420 bbls.; Leir Starbuck, 700 bbls.; [illegible] resa, 75 bbls.; L. C. Richmond, 350 bbls.; Oswego, [illegible] bbls.; Scotland, 1,400 bbls.; St. George, 350 bbls.; [illegible] lo, 350 bbls.; America, 450 bbls.; Gideon Howland, [illegible] bbls.; Camilla, 800 bbls.; Euphrates, 800 bbls.; [illegible] 350 bbls.; Eliza Z. Mason, three whales, all of New-Bedford; Arctic, of Fairhaven, 800 bbls.; Brutus, [illegible] ren, (or Coldspring,) 1,000 bbls.; Delaware, of New-London, 600 bbls.; Cincinnati, of Stonington, 350 bbls.; Mary, of Nantucket, 350 bbls.; Northern Light, of Fairhaven, 700 bbls.; Alice, of Coldspring, 350 bbls.; [illegible] pest, of New-London, 400 bbls.; Bowditch, of Warren, 800 bbls.; Midas, of New-Bedford, 450 bbls.; Hoboken, of Falmouth, 400 bbls.

The Massachusetts also furnishes the following information:

MAY 28.—Capt. Palmer, of the bark Kingfisher, was carried down by a line attached to a whale and lost.

AUG. 5.—Capt. Waterman, of the bark J. D. Thompson, died and was buried at Elbow Island.

AUG. 28.—Capt. Salmon, of the bark Midas, died at Agau.

The bark Phœnix, of Nantucket, which has been missing since last Fall, was lost on Elbow Island, Oct. 13, 1858.

The remains of the bark Ocean Wave, of New-Bedford, also missing, have been found on Pinsles Rock, [illegible] miles north of New-Bedford. Nothing has been heard of the crew.

Capt. Hardy, of the bark Phœnix, in a letter to a San Francisco paper, says that his vessel was driven ashore in a heavy gale, and soon went to pieces. He and [illegible] the crew were washed on the island, and taken off by the Massachusetts in the Spring. They will return by the next steamer. The Ocean Wave was wrecked in the same gale, and there is little doubt that the whole crew perished.

Spoken, &c.

F. Nickerson—schr., bd. S., Nov. 23, lat. 34 30, lon. 75 37.